The Outlook

Volume 90 *Saturday, September 19, 1908* *Number 3*

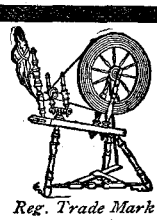
CONTENTS

The Political Issues: Mr. Shepard's Interpretation 89
The Outlook's Interpretation 89
Mr. Taft on the Roosevelt Policies 90
Governor Hughes in the National Campaign 91
Winston Churchill and Everett Colby ... 93
The Railways and Coal-Mining 94
The Reforms in Turkey 96
The National Playground Congress 97
Tolstoy at Eighty 98
A Noble and Patriotic Gift 99
Divinity School Improvement 100
Mr. Roosevelt and the Portsmouth Treaty 100
Have We Changed Our Lives? 104
The Spectator 105
The Candidacy of Mr. Taft 108
By Theodore Roosevelt
Turkey and the Constitution 113
By James L. Barton
Summer Vesper Sermons: The Abundance of the Trees 117
By Lyman Abbott
Anne's Terrible Good Nature 119
By E. V. Lucas
Letters from an Indian Bungalow 124
By Agatha Dane
Industrial Training for the Prisoner 128
By an Elmira Graduate
Comment on Current Books 134
Letters to The Outlook 137

Published by the Outlook Company, **287 Fourth Avenue, New York.** Chicago Office, Marquette Building.
The subscription price of The Outlook is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.
Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, and Mexico. For Canada $1.20 should be added for postage, and for all other countries in the Postal Union $1.56 should be added for postage.
Change of address: When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.
Orders and instructions for advertising must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear.

Copyright, 1908, by the Outlook Company.

Entered as second-class matter in the **New York Post-Office.**



Reg. Trade Mark

McCutcheon's

"The Linen Store"

New Styles in Fall Flannels.

In our Flannel Department we now display an unusually choice collection, including the very best imported goods. Many of these are absolutely unshrinkable. Numerous new designs and color combinations are included in the following assortment:

FANCY WAISTING FLANNELS—A very fine line of German and Austrian goods, in attractive stripes and checks; especially suitable for tailored waists. Width 27 inches; price **50c., 75c.,** and **90c.** per yard.

IMPORTED UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL—In an assortment of neat checks and stripes. 31 inches wide; **60c.** per yard.

FINE ALL WOOL IMPORTED FLANNEL—In plain colors, stripes and checks. Medium weight. 31 inches wide; **$1.00** per yard.

FINE TWILLED SAXONY FLANNELS—In all white as well as some plain weaves. In light, medium, and heavy weights. 27, 28, and 32 inches wide, at **85c., $1.00** and **1.25** per yard.

WASHABLE FLANNELS—In stripes and checks. 27 inches wide, price **30c.** per yard; 31 inches wide, **40c.** per yd.

VIYELLA FLANNELS—We carry a very full range of this celebrated make in plain colors, medium and fancy stripes, checks, and Tartan plaids. Width 31 inches; price **75c.** per yard. These goods are guaranteed to be absolutely unshrinkable and constitute the most popular line of Flannels now on the market.

FANCY WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL—(Silk and Wool.) In a very choice collection of stripes, checks, and fancy designs. 28 inches wide; **95c.** per yard.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTING FLANNEL—In exclusive designs. Embroidered on yard wide flannel, at **85c., $1.00, 1.25** and **1.50** per yard.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION

5th Ave. & 34th St., N. Y. OPPOSITE WALDORF-ASTORIA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IMPORTANT FALL BOOKS 1908

ALREADY PUBLISHED

F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S — Illus. $1.5

PETER: A novel of which he is not the hero

A fine, exciting, wholesome novel of love and business to-day. Full of pleasant people ar powerful feeling.

JAMES B. CONNOLLY'S — Illus. $1.2

AN OLYMPIC VICTOR

A thrilling love story in Greece to-day centering around the Marathon race at the first mode Olympic games in 1896.

HENRY B. FULLER'S — $1.5

WALDO TRENCH AND OTHERS

Keen, clever, and amusing stories of the American colonies in Rome and Florence and of th tourists.

LOUISE SEYMOUR HOUGHTON'S — $1.2

TELLING BIBLE STORIES

A new and enlarged edition, with a bibliography and an introduction by Rev. T. T. Munger, D.I

READY IN SEPTEMBER

The Other Americans

By ARTHUR RUHL
Illus. $2.00 net; postpaid $2.2

A lively, true, and suggestive account of the South Americans of to-day from Venezuela t Argentine.

English Voyages of Adventure and Discovery

Retold from Hakluyt by E. M. BACON. $1.

The great stories of adventure and discovery edited with biographical and historical notes.

Poem Outlines of Sidney Lanier

$1.00 net; postpaid $1.1

Fragments and outlines of poems never before published.

The Bible of Nature

By J. ARTHUR THOMSON
$1.00 net; postpaid $1.1

An attempt to show the lessons that man may learn from nature. A new volume of Bross Lectures

A Theory of Mind

By JOHN LEWIS MARCH
$2.00 net; postpaid $2.2

A new solution of the problems of psychology through a study of biology.

Short Studies on Great Subjects

By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE
In 5 volumes. Each 60 cents ne

An attractive pocket edition of these famous essays.

The Hermit and the Wild Woman

By EDITH WHARTON
$1.50

Eight of the most recent stories by Mrs. Wharton.

Miss Esperance and Mr. Wycherly

By L. ALLEN HARKER
$1.50

A charming novel of two older people and some children in a little English town.

The Coming Harvest (Le Blé qui Lève)

By RENÉ BAZIN
$1.25

A profoundly powerful novel of life in the country in France to-day by the author of "The Nun."

Kincaid's Battery

By GEORGE W. CA
Illustrated. $1

A thrilling story of New Orleans just befo ng the War; love, adventure, and
of Mr. Cable's people.

CHARLE R'S SON

REPRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

Pratt Teachers' Agency 70 Fifth Ave. New York
mmends teachers to colleges, schools, and families.
vises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

CALIFORNIA

ifornia Hospital Los Angeles **School for Nurses**
ree years. Ideal, private hospital. 150 beds. Maternity, med-surgical departments. Beautiful semi-tropic surroundings. erior training. Illustrated booklet free. Write.

COLORADO

OLORADO COLLEGE Colorado Springs, Colorado
the foot of Pike's Peak, in the beautiful city of Colorado ngs. Dry, invigorating outdoor winter climate. A non-sec-n Christian College. Credits received at Colorado College pted by all best Eastern colleges.

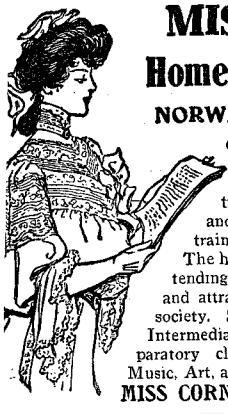
utler Academy Colorado Springs Colo.
ts for any American college. Ideal surroundings. Students e many of the advantages offered by Colorado College. Terms erate. For catalogue address J. W. PARK, Head Master.

HE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, DENVER
erior climate. Accredited with Eastern Colleges for girls. Fine ic advantages. Gymnasium, dancing, sports.

CONNECTICUT

ARTFORD A Training School for the Christian Ministry. Open to College Graduates of all Denominations on equal terms.
THEOLOGICAL
cialization in each Department. Courses Missions and Religious Pedagogy. Opens t. 30, 1908. Address THE DEAN. **SEMINARY**

GLESIDE—A School for Girls
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
chool year begins Tuesday, October 6, 1908.
MRS. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness



MISS BAIRD'S
Home School for Girls
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
One hour from New York City and five hours from Boston, via N. Y., N. H., and Hartford R. R. Country air. Ideal environment for study and recreation. Broad culture. Real training of body, mind and manners. The home life is replete with inspiration, tending to develop each girl into a useful and attractive member of the family and of society. Separate house for girls under 15. Intermediate, Academic and College-Preparatory classes. Superior advantages in Music, Art, and the Languages.
MISS CORNELIA F. BAIRD, Principal.

The CHOATE SCHOOL
Wallingford, Connecticut
A Preparatory School at Wallingford
to President Charles W. Eliot and vard; to President Arthur Twini Jr., at Yale; to Hon. Wm w York City.
will be sent upon appli
ARLES ST. JOHN,

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Mead's School for Girls, "Hillside," Norwalk, Conn.
Certificate admits to leading colleges. Attractive general courses for girls who do not enter college. Musical and Art instruction. Laboratory and Studio work. Circulars on application.
Martha Williams Alden, Margaret R. Brendlinger, A.B., Vassar, Principals.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. ROBERT J. WALKER, Jr. will from Oct. to June receive into her home and chaperon young ladies desiring to study and enjoy a season in Washington. For particulars address 1313 Q St.

EUROPE

BERLIN, GERMANY
WILLARD SCHOOL for GIRLS. German, French, Art, Music, History, Literature. Foreign travel. College Preparation. Twenty-fourth year. School party sails with chaperon in September. For circular address
Miss Alice H. Luce, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), 27 Luitpold Strasse, Berlin, Germany
American address, 383 Broadway, Winter Hill, Boston, Mass.

THE THOMPSON-BALDASSERONI
SCHOOL OF TRAVEL
Eight months' travel and study abroad. Usual courses, Music no extra. Attractive winter home. 8th year. Girls sail Oct. 7th with Principal, Mrs. Ada Thompson-Baldasseroni, Wellesley, B.S.
Mrs. W. W. SCOTT, Sec'y, 158 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.

ILLINOIS

HOME STUDY
THE **UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO** offers
350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Ministers, Bankers, Farm and Home Economists, and future Engineering, Law, Medical Students.
The University of Chicago, Div. E, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Theological Seminary
51st Year Opens September 30, 1908
Offers all college graduates (classical, literary, and scientific) thorough and practical training for the pastorate, teaching, and missionary ministry. Increased specialization in psychology, pedagogy, evangelism, social economics, and music. Rare facilities for observation and practice in field work. Scholarships, and fellowships for study abroad.
Prof. H. M. SCOTT, 81 Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Kindergarten Institute
Regular, special, and advanced courses. Correspond for particulars. 40 Scott St., Chicago, Ill.

HOME-MAKING *the* NEW PROFESSION
is a 70-page booklet—it's *FREE*. Home-study domestic science courses. For home-makers, teachers, and well paid positions.
American School of Home Economics, 621 W. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Girton School WINNETKA ILLINOIS
Suburban to Chicago. A Middle West School for Girls. Preparatory course for college. General course for non-collegians. Seminary course for young women. Special courses in Music, Art, Elocution, Arts and Crafts, Physical Training, and Domestic Science. A home school situated in a beautiful estate of twelve acres, affording advantages alike of city and country life. Undenominational. Tenth year.
Send for catalog 35. Address F. K. Cooke. 3978

MAINE

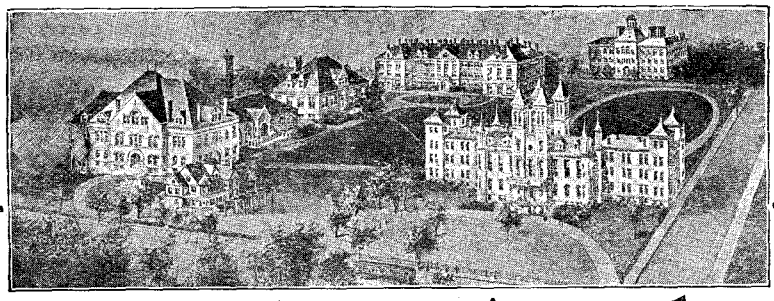
WAYNFLETE SCHOOL PORTLAND, MAINE
Home School, 14 girls. Day School, 60.
Principals: Miss CRISFIELD, Miss LOWELL.

MASSACHUSETTS

Kindergarten Normal School
ington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
s Mrs. ANNIE MOSELEY PERRY, Principal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MASSACHUSETTS



Worcester Academy

75th Year Begins Sept. 15th, 1908.

All advantages of a large school: Master educators, complete equipmen., enthu asm. A great record in preparing boys for college. Laboratories, manual trainir Superb dining hall. Adequately equipped infirmary. The new "Megaron" contai a noble recreation hall and a big swimming pool. Gymnasium. Cinder trac Oval. Eight tennis courts. Gymnastics for good health, not for mere strength. Illustrated catalogue.

D. W. ABERCROMBIE, LL.D., Principal, Worcester, Mass.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Graduate School of BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

COURSES IN

Banking and Finance	**Industrial Organization**
Accounting and Auditing	**Transportation**
Insurance	**Commercial Law**
Economic Resources	**Public Service**

The Graduate School of Business Administration will open on October 1, 1908. Graduates of approved colleges will be admitted as candidates for the degree of Master in Business Administration. The course of study will ordinarily cover two years. Mature students not graduates of colleges, if qualified by business experience or otherwise, will be admitted for special studies.

The first year's work includes three prescribed courses, in Economic Resources, Commercial Law, and the Principles of Accounting. The remainder of the first year's work and all of the second year's work is selected with a view to special training in a particular field of business.

Inquiries should be sent to the Dean of the **Graduate School of Business Administration, 18 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.**

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

Lasell Seminary

A high grade school for young women. Strong courses in all departments, including Music, Art, Elocution, and Household Economics. Certificate admits to colleges. Fine gymnasium. Ten miles from Boston. LASELL SEMINARY, Auburndale, Mass.

Miss McClintock's School

For Girls

General and College Preparatory Courses. Music, Art, Arts and Crafts, Domestic Science. Resident and Day Pupils.

Miss MARY LAW MCCLINTOCK, Principal,
4 Arlington St., Boston.

SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

BOSTON, 40 Berkeley St. New boarding home where students pra... newly equipped labo... s in Domestic Science and Art. Add... d.

School for Social Workers, Bost

Maintained by Simmons College and Harvard University. ... and practice of neighborhood and civic service, charity, etc. ... paring for paid or volunteer work. Instruction and guidanc experienced specialists. One-year course. Fifth year begins 29. A Department of Research, for advanced workers. For circ address **9 Hamilton Place, Boston, Ma**

Miss Church's School for Gi

Resident and day pupils. General and college preparatory cou Advanced work for older girls.
Schoolhouse, 405 Beacon Street } Boston, Mass.
Residence, 401 Beacon Street }

Miss Annie Coolidge Rust's 17th Ye

Froebel School of Kindergarten Normal Classes.

PIERCE BUILDING, COPLEY SQU BOSTON, MASS. Regular two course. Post-graduate and special courses. Circular on request

---

Concord School

Concord, Mass.

Twenty miles from Boston. Ideal location and en vironment. A practical system for the development of self-control. Capable instructors. Thorough training for the individual. Superior class of manly boys. Complete, modern equipment. New gymnasium with athletic field. Land and water sports of all kinds. Special social advantages. Nineteenth year opens September 22, 1908. Address for catalog,

LEON EDWIN RYTHER, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington, Berkshire County.

The HALLOCK SCHOOL F BO

A modern school with thorough instruction, aiming to inculcate highest ideals. 3½ hrs. from New York without change. "Hamilton Grange" estate. GERARD HALLOCK, M.A., Head Mas

---

WHEATON SEMINARY For You Wome

Norton, Mass. Healthfully located within 30 miles of Bos 74th year begins Sept. 16, 1908. Endowed. Certificates to coll Advanced courses for high school graduates and others. Art music. Native French and German. Modern gymnasium, with dent instructor; tennis, basket-ball, field hockey, etc. For ... and views address the President, REV. SAMUEL V. COLE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MASSACHUSETTS

Mount Ida School

FOR GIRLS

6 miles from Boston.
Advanced, Elective, General Courses in History, Literature, English, Spanish, Italian, French, German. (*Native* teachers.)
Piano, Voice, and Violin with **noted** men.
Certificate to Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, **without examination.**
Courses in which English is the only **required subject**; diploma given.
Domestic Science.
Illustrated catalog.
George F. Jewett, A.B. (Har.)
74 Summit St.
NEWTON, MASS.

Home Study Courses

John F. Genung, Ph. D., Professor of English

Our school offers an opportunity to study at home *under the personal instruction of leading professors in our great colleges.*

We teach over one hundred courses in Academic and Preparatory, Agricultural, Commercial, Normal and Common School branches.

Our tuition rates are so low that no one need be kept from enrolling with us on the ground of expense.

Write today for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 30, Springfield, Mass.

The MacDuffie School

169 Central Street, Springfield, Mass.

One of the pleasantest and most home-like schools for girls in New England. JOHN MACDUFFIE, Ph.D., } Prins.
College certificates. MRS. JOHN MACDUFFIE, A.B., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"The Elms." HOME, DAY, AND MUSIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
English, Music, Special, and College Preparatory courses. Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, and Wellesley.
MISS CHARLOTTE W. PORTER, Principal.

The Allen School

A school for wholesome boys. Individual instruction. Thorough preparation for college or scientific schools. Athletic training. For catalogue address
Everett Starr Jones, Headmaster, Box D, West Newton, Mass.

MICHIGAN

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Rds unequaled advantages for the study of medicine. An announcement will be sent upon application to
B. HINSDALE, M.D., Dean, 611 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Home School for girls. Price $275. Address Sister-in-Charge.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE
Our first aim is to make strong, manly, successful men—physically, mentally, morally. College and business preparation. Catalogue.
T. H. LANDON, A.M., D.D., Principal.
Col. T. D. LANDON, Commandant.
BORDENTOWN-ON-THE-DELAWARE, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

St. Mary's Hall

For Girls

Burlington, New Jersey

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey.

The Lakewood School
Home School for boys in America's most beautiful winter resort. Number limited that individual care and training may be insured. Early application necessary.
WILBERT P. FERGUSON, Ph.D., Head Master.

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey **Send for Year Book.**

Rutgers Preparatory School for Boys
Founded 1776. Prepares for all colleges. Strong faculty of professionally trained teachers. Supervised athletics. Military drill.
MYRON T. SCUDDER, Headmaster, 46 College Ave.
Recently Principal of State Normal School, New Paltz, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY, Newton.

Newton Academy A high class home preparatory school for boys, under a semi-military organization. Open year round. Academic, Classical and Commercial courses. High, healthful location. All sports. Gymnasium. Summer camp. Horseback riding. Rates only $360. For catalogue, address PHILIP S. WILSON, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK CITY

GIRLS COLLEGIATE PREP.
59 W. 96th St., N. Y. City
REGISTERED ALL COLLEGES
Dr. E. LYELL EARLE, Principal.
Mrs. E. LYELL EARLE, B.M., Directress.
College preparatory, languages, music, social form and social functions. Also children's classes.

RIVERDALE SCHOOL **A Country School in New York City**
Six high, healthful acres, reached quickly by Broadway Subway. All outdoor sports. Successful results at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and elsewhere. Lower School exceptional.
Boarding boys may spend Sunday at home. Cottage system.
Day pupils have all day in the country. Home at dusk.
For catalogue address F. S. HACKETT, Headmaster, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. City. Telephone 248 Kingsbridge.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL **Day School** **Evening School** **174 Fulton St. New York City**
"Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years. High standards. Send for catalogue.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Burroughs School FOR BOYS

22 West 45th Street, New York City

Prepares for boarding school or college. Primary, Grammar, and High School Departments. Private use of Berkeley Lyceum Gymnasium and Dalton Swimming Pool. Opens Oct. 1st. Send for circular. CHARLES E. BURROUGHS, Head Master.

THE ELLIMAN SCHOOL
and Kindergarten Normal Training Class
26th year. 167 W. 57th St., opposite Carnegie Hall.

MRS. HAZEN'S SUBURBAN SCHOOL **For Girls**
Half-hour from New York.
Mrs. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, Principal.
Miss M. L. MCKAY, } Associate Principals.
Miss S. L. TRACY, }
PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.

Homestead School for Girls (Inc.)
(FORMERLY MRS. LOUCKS' RESIDENT AND DAY SCHOOL)
All departments, College Preparatory, subject to Regents' Elective Courses in Advanced English and Modern Languages. Exceptional advantages in Music and Art. Individual attention in home and classroom. Physical training (Ralston method). Athletics encouraged. Beautifully located in an attractive residential suburb, Flushing, N. Y. City. Year book on application.
Mrs. A. C. D. LOUCKS, Prin., 371 Sanford Ave.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW YORK CITY

The Staten Island Academy
NEW BRIGHTON, NEW YORK CITY

Twenty-five minutes from Manhattan. A complete school system in one building. Offers unusual combination of superb equipment, modern methods, moderate rates. The year book will interest *you*.

MRS. HELEN SCOVILLE'S SCHOOL for Girls

Classical School. Music, Art, Languages. Advantages of the city. Home care and social life. Special and regular studies, physical culture, riding, gymnasium, and outdoor exercise. Annex in Paris. Summer Travel Party.

2042 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Albany.

ALBANY ACADEMY FOR GIRLS

Founded 1814 as ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY

Boarding and Day School. College Preparatory and Special Courses. ESTHER LOUISE CAMP, Principal.

NEW YORK, Albany.

St. Agnes' School. For Girls.

Preparation for leading colleges. Offers a two years' Course with diploma, for graduates of High School Classical course. Well equipped laboratories. Health first consideration. Gymnasium. Re-opens Oct. 1st. Announcement. MISS SEABURY, Head of School. Bishop Doane, Pres. Board of Trustees.

MRS. FRANCES MARSHALL

(Formerly of the Veltin School, New York)
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Boarding and Day School for Little Girls, Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate and Junior Departments.
Address Box 53, Briarcliff Manor, for circulars.

The Mountain School (for boys)

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y. Elevation of School, 2,000 feet. Health, Character, Culture, Scholarship. Address ELIAS G. BROWN, A.B., M.D., 481 West 145th St., New York City.

NEW YORK, Long Island, Garden City.

St. Mary's School

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 18 miles from New York. Number limited. Healthful location; spacious buildings. College preparatory work. Excellent advantages in music and modern languages. References required. MISS ANNIE S. GIBSON, Principal.

Crane Normal Institute of Music

Training school for supervisors of music. Voice-culture, sight-reading, ear-training, harmony, form, music, history, chorus conducting, practice teaching. Graduates hold important positions in colleges, city and normal schools. **POTSDAM, N. Y.**

Rye Seminary,

Rye, New York.
For particulars address
Mrs. S. J. LIFE, The Misses STOWE

NEW YORK, Tarrytown-on-Hudson.

The Misses Metcalf's Boarding and Day School for Girls

College Preparation, Physical Culture, Tennis, Basket-ball. Highest efficiency with moderate rates.

Emma Willard School for Girls

(Formerly Troy Female Seminary). Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, and Wells Colleges, and Cornell University. General and Special Courses. Music and Art Schools. Fireproof buildings. Basket-ball, hockey, and other out-of-door games. For circulars, address Miss ANNA LEACH, A.M., Principal, Troy, N.Y.

WESTCHESTER ACADEMY

College Preparatory School for Boys, **White Plains, N. Y.**, receives limited number of gentlemen's sons. Best school for boys whose parents appreciate individual care and refined education. For particulars address
Summer School of Westchester Academy at Rye Beach, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

BLAIRSVILLE COLLEGE

FOR WOMEN
Blairsville, Pa.

Preparatory Department preparing for admission to any college. Famous German Music Master. Faculty of Graduates from the best Universities and Conservatories in Europe and America. Cost moderate. 58th year begins September 17th, 1908.
Rev. NEWELL S. FISCUS, A.M., B.D., President.

Pennsylvania Military College

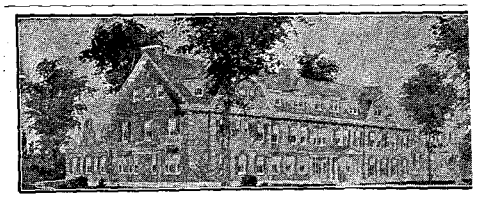
Chester Pa.

47th Year begins September 16. Degrees in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Arts. Also Preparatory Courses. Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry. Scholastic, Military, Moral, and Athletic training. Catalogues of COL. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

OCONTZ SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two [illegible] New York.
The late Mr. Jay Cooke's fine property [illegible] EASTMAN,
MISS A. A. SUTHERLAND, Prin[illegible] [illegible], Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA



THE MISSES SHIPLEY'S SCHOOL

Preparatory to Bryn Mawr College.

BUILDING—Specially designed Colonial building with eve proved appointment. SITUATION—Educational and social tunities of situation opposite Bryn Mawr College. INSTRUCT Diploma in College Preparatory and Academic courses. Cert admits to Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley. Specialists in all d ments. Two resident French teachers. ATHLETICS—Re athletic director.
Younger pupils receive special attention.
For illustrated circular address
THE SECRETARY. Box "G," BRYN MAWR

PENNSYLVANIA, Kennett Square.

CEDARCROFT SCHOOL

Prepares for a leges and tec schools. Manual training. Personal instruction. One teacher boys. Estate of Bayard Taylor. *New Gym.* Expert athletic vision. Electric light, steam heat, spring water. Home life. catalogue. JESSE EVANS PHILIPS, A.M., Prin., Box

Phillips Brooks Scho

4224 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia

12 boys received into the family. Large day school, gymna and athletic field next to school building. ALFRED C. ARNOLD,

TENNESSEE

BOSCOBEL COLLEGE

For Young Women **NASHVILLE, TENNESS**

Recognized as one of the leading select, elegant school h of the South. Limited in number. Non-sectarian. College paratory. Music, Art, and Languages. Opens Sept. 22. Writ catalogue. Mrs. J. O. RUS

The Metropolitan Hospital Traini School for Female Nurses

New York City

OFFERS A THREE YEARS' COURSE OF TRA ING. APPLICANTS MUST BE BETWEEN 21 A 35 YEARS OF AGE, AND HAVE ONE YEAR HIGH SCHOOL OR ITS EQUIVALENT. T SCHOOL IS REGISTERED AND CONNECT WITH A HOSPITAL OF OVER 1,300 BEDS. T NURSES RECEIVE $10.00 PER MONTH T FIRST YEAR, $12.00 THE SECOND, AND $15 THE THIRD YEAR. CLASSES FORMED EVE TWO MONTHS.

THE NEW HOME, WHICH IS NEARLY CO PLETED, AND IS LOCATED ON ONE OF T FINEST SITES IN NEW YORK CITY, WILL GI SINGLE ROOMS TO ALL NURSES, WITH SI CIOUS ENTRANCE HALL, LIBRARY, AND S TING ROOMS. APPLY TO

AGNES S. WARD, R. N., SUPERINTENDEN METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, N

32 page specimen pamphlets of the new hymn book

HALLOWED HYMN

loaned free for Camp, Union and Special Meetings.
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York or Chica

THE BEN GREET PLAYER

Summer Season Open Air Plays. For Winter Plays, etc., addr care of SANGER JORDAN, Empire Theatre Bldg., N. Y. C
Mr. Greet will open a studio for acting Oct. 19th.

OUTFITTERS FOR SPORTSMEN
LIGHT WEIGHT WATER AND ROTPROOF TENTS

OUTING CLOTHES
CAMP OUTFITS
FOOTWEAR

ABERCROMBIE'S CAMP TRADE MARK

CANOES
FISHING TACKLE,
GUNS & AMMUNITION

311 BROADWAY, N. Y.
DAVID T. ABERCROMBIE CO.
SEND 4C. STAMP FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Don't Read at Random

Read This Course:

NDATIONS OF MODERN EUROPE, by Emil Reich, Hungarian author	$1.50
N IN GERMANY, by Ray Stannard Baker	2.00
DIES IN EUROPEAN LITERATURE, prepared for the course	1.50
V AND THE EARTH, by Prof. N. S. Shaler, Geology, Harvard	1.50
UTAUQUAN MAGAZINE (Monthly—Illustrated) Containing *"The Friendship of Nations: International Peace or War?"; "A Reading Journey in Holland"; "Dutch Art and Artists,"* etc	2.00
al	8.50
four books and the Magazine to one address	**$5.00**

"Easy for Anybody, Worth While for Everybody"

Address Reading Dept., Chautauqua, New York

System Brings Results

MILKWEED CREAM

is a nourishing skin food with stimulating tonic properties. It is absorbed by the skin as the dry ground absorbs water. It quickly restores a faded, sallow complexion and removes all skin blemishes. It should be used regularly every night and morning in order to keep the skin healthy and to prevent the pores from becoming clogged up.

Improves bad complexion.
Preserves good complexions.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE

We will send a sample free of charge to prove how beneficial and beautifying Milkweed Cream really is!

F. F. Ingram & Co., 72 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream is sold by all druggists, 50c, and $1.00 a jar, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Hall's
Vegetable Sicilian
Hair Renewer

Falling Hair. Hall's Hair Renewer promptly stops falling hair because it destroys the germs that produce this trouble. We certainly believe that the intelligent and faithful use of this remedy will prove eminently satisfactory in these cases.

Dandruff. Hall's Hair Renewer at once removes all dandruff from the scalp, and completely destroys the dandruff germs.

Promotes Growth. Hall's Hair Renewer stimulates and nourishes the hair-bulbs and promotes a luxuriant growth of hair.

A Splendid Dressing. Hall's Hair Renewer does not interfere with curling or waving the hair.

Your Doctor. Show the "ingredients" to your family physician. He is acquainted with each one, hence can give you a valuable opinion concerning their use for falling hair, dandruff, etc.

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Ingredients. Glycerin. Capsicum. Tea. Rosemary Leaves. Bay Rum. Sulphur. Boroglycerin. Alcohol. Water. Perfume.

Does not Change the Color of the Hair

THE BEST PART OF THE SHAVE IS WHEN YOU COME TO

PONDS
EXTRACT

Relieves Irritation
Prevents Inflammation
Assures Comfort

Used by Men of Discrimination Everywhere

Write for interesting book, Shaving Essentials —mailed free on request.

LAMONT, CORLISS & CO., Sole Agents, New York

$100
$1,000
$10,000

EACH EARN

6%

GUARANTEED

Payable Every Six Months

Ask for Booklet O to-day

New York Realty Owners Company

489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

ASSETS OVER $2,500,000.00

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1908

Vol. 90 No. 3

Published by the Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Chicago Office, Marquette Building. Lawrence F. Abbott, President. William B. Howland, Treasurer. Karl V. S. Howland, Secretary. Lyman Abbott, Editor-in-Chief. H. W. Mabie, Associate Editor. R. D. Townsend, Managing Editor.

$3 a year
10c. a copy

The Political Issues
Mr. E. M. Shepard's Interpretation

Mr. Edward M. Shepard, of New York City, has issued a statement defining the issues of the present campaign and grounding his support of Mr. Bryan upon that statement. There is a popular impression that the main issue is a personal one; that both parties stand for tariff revision, for self-government in the Philippines, and for the Roosevelt policies; that the real issue is, Shall the people intrust the execution of these policies to Mr. Taft and his Republican associates, or to Mr. Bryan and his Democratic associates? This is not Mr. Shepard's view. He admires Mr. Taft as a "high-minded gentleman of statesmanlike ability and experience in the very work which the President will have to do;" and he appreciates "the wonderful love which Mr. Bryan has inspired among the masses of Americans," believes that "he feels human rights more intensely than most men," and relies upon his "unquestioned patriotism" to "reverse the three great policies for which Mr. Taft stands." These three policies, according to Mr. Shepard, are the protective system, imperialism, and the Roosevelt policies. As to the protective system, he expects the Republican party not only to continue it, but "probably to raise some of its rates, already scandalously high;" and, more specifically, "to continue the present profits to the Steel Trust and other great beneficiaries of the tariff." "If the future is to be inferred from the past, the effect in case of Mr. Taft's election will be to increase the profits." The second policy which Mr. Taft avows with honorable frankness Mr. Shepard calls the "imperialistic programme," by which he means "the perversion of the American government from its true and traditional ideal of democratic and equal rights here and abroad to the ideal of military and naval power abroad, of rulership of other and weaker peoples against their will." "The third policy . . . is based upon either lawlessness or brutality or both." Of this policy Mr. Shepard attempts no other definition than the phrase "Mr. Roosevelt's programme," and the statement that "it is this which the gifts and popularity and even the very virtues of Mr. Roosevelt have so wonderfully promoted." In the absence of any definition from Mr. Shepard, we shall venture to define it in a phrase as, The Federal regulation and control of all the great corporations engaged in inter-State commerce. How this "is based upon either lawlessness or brutality" we do not know and Mr. Shepard does not explain.

❀

The Outlook's Interpretation

This is, if not a clearer, certainly a simpler definition of the political issues than has been made by either Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft. Whether either accurate or adequate we do not here discuss. Accepting for the nonce its accuracy, we report with Mr. Shepard's reasons for supporting Mr. Bryan our reasons for not doing so. We believe in a radical revision of the tariff, and in a revenue for tariff only as an ultimate result. But we think Mr. Cleveland has made it clear that the tariff issue is not a paramount issue in this campaign; and we also think that the tariff legislation of the Democratic party under Mr. Cleveland's second administration, Mr. Bryan's apparent indifference to the tariff question in times past, Mr. Taft's advocacy of tariff revision when it was an unpopular issue in his own party, the present campaign in various Congressional Districts in which Republican revisionists are successfully contesting the nomination

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to Congress of the opponents of tariff revision, all indicate more hope of practical revision from a Republican administration, controlling both Senate and House, than from a Democratic administration which cannot possibly control the Senate. The action of the Filipino Assembly in voting down a resolution for immediate independence, and that of the Filipino people in concentrating their efforts upon obtaining free trade and a closer connection with the United States, sufficiently negative Mr. Shepard's reference to "rulership of weaker peoples against their will." His assumption that the United States ought to give the Filipinos self-government is sufficiently replied to by three sentences of President Woodrow Wilson: "Self-government is not a thing that can be 'given' to any people, because it is a form of character, not a form of constitution. No people can be 'given' the self-control of maturity. Only a long apprenticeship of obedience can secure them the precious possession, a thing no more to be bought than given." The so-called "Roosevelt programme" cannot be discussed in half a dozen lines. Mr. Shepard is quite right in affirming that if Mr. Taft had been out of sympathy with that programme he would not have remained in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, nor would he now accept a nomination on the pledge to carry on those policies, if he did not mean to do so. Mr. Shepard might have added that Mr. Taft, by judicial decision and public address, before Mr. Roosevelt was made President, had committed himself to the policy of Federal regulation and control of all the instruments of inter-State commerce. Those who disbelieve in that principle can vote for him only in the belief that the policy will be carried out more safely and consistently by the great constitutional lawyer than by the popular orator.

❀

Mr. Taft on the Roosevelt Policies

Mr. Taft's speech at Sandusky, Ohio, last week was notable for the vigorous, straight-from-the-shoulder way in which he announced his intention, if elected, to devote all his energies "to prevail upon Congress to pass laws to clinch the Roosevelt policies." If there have been any opponents of those policies who have regarded the Republican candidate for the Presidency as essentially conservative in the sense that he had no deep or real sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to make corporations obey the law, they will do well to read Mr. Taft's clear exposition in this speech of what the Roosevelt policies are, and his positive pledge to support and extend them. The question had come up in connection with Mr. Bryan's amusing but specious claim to be the heir to the policies, or, as Mr. Taft put it, to be both their heir and their parent. On another page of this number of The Outlook appears a letter in which the President expresses his own view of Mr. Taft's position on this subject. It is perfectly certain that not only have Mr. Roosevelt's remedies not been those advocated in advance by Mr. Bryan, but that the remedies he did advocate were opposed to and inconsistent with what has actually been achieved, and that if his alleged remedies had been applied they must have produced an opposite result. Thus, Mr. Taft pointed out, Mr. Bryan's remedy for the evils of trusts is to take the duty off all goods they manufacture, while Mr. Roosevelt four years ago rejected this scheme as both impracticable and utterly unjust, because it would punish the innocent with the guilty. Mr. Roosevelt's principle and policy, said Mr. Taft, have been that, wherever the statutes permitted, those who had been greedy and unscrupulous should be prosecuted, and his administration has accordingly conducted more prosecutions than those that preceded it. Where evils exist, not now covered by statute, the "Roosevelt policies" call for new legislation, and Mr. Taft heartily commended such extension of the law, but he added: "It is to be done by men who understand the operation of statutes, who know what the law means, who understand its practical workings, and with a consciousness that reforms of this kind are not to be brought about by the mere passage of a statute, but also by its earnest, hard enforcement, step by step, until the public and those

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

who are likely to violate it shall understand that a penalty will be theirs if they do." A second noteworthy point in this Sandusky speech was Mr. Taft's inclusion as part of the Roosevelt policies of the question of the over-issue of stocks and bonds, because thereby manipulators may sell the over-issue and with the proceeds acquire control of other railways, and produce a concentration of control in the interest neither of the public nor of the stockholders. The Federal Government in the case of inter-State railways might interfere, Mr. Taft holds, "on the theory that the over-issue of stocks and bonds of such a railway is so likely to interfere with the efficient operation of this railway for the public benefit that the United States may step in and say: 'You may not weigh down your railroad and prevent its improvement by issuing obligations which will absorb its income in paying the interest and prevent its use for the construction and repair of your railway and the efficient discharge of your duty as common carrier.'"

❀

Governor Hughes in the National Campaign

One of the best speeches of the campaign was delivered by Governor Hughes, of New York, at Youngstown, Ohio, on September 5. It was the opening of the campaign in Ohio, and with Mr. Hughes appeared Senator Beveridge, Secretary Garfield, Congressman Burton, Governor Harris, of Ohio, and other prominent Republicans. The meeting was preceded by a demonstration, in which 12,000 men marched in line, the great majority of them workmen from the neighboring steel mills. The address of Governor Hughes contained an enthusiastic declaration of his support of Mr. Taft's candidacy, a recital of the achievements of the Republican party, an indorsement of President Roosevelt and the accomplishments of his administration, and an examination of some of the policies advocated by Mr. Bryan. Of Mr. Taft he said:

No one more than I desires to see administration purged of every selfish taint, to have fair and impartial laws faithfully executed, to get rid of every vestige of special privilege at the expense of public interest, to liberate trade from unjust encroachments, to purify our electoral methods and to maintain honest representative government. And it is because of his loyalty to these ideals, because of his broad sympathies and his rare equipment in character, ability, and experience, because tested in the difficult fields of judicial and administrative work he has proved his quality by eminent service, because of his varied learning, his acquaintance with affairs, his respect for constitutional government, and his capacity intelligently and justly to plan and direct necessary reforms, that I most earnestly support the candidacy of William Howard Taft.

He recounted briefly the history of Republican administration since the defeat of Cleveland Democracy, and paid this tribute to President Roosevelt:

For seven years with lofty aim and unconquerable spirit he has labored for the people, and to-day, by virtue of his sincere devotion to their welfare, his valiant attack upon evil in high places, his zeal for the common interest, whether in the protection of the public domain, or in insistence upon the freedom of inter-State trade, or in the maintenance of high standards of administration, or in the recognition of the rights of labor, or in the care of our National resources, the forceful and representative leader is typified to the popular imagination in the person of Theodore Roosevelt.

He presented the record of the party under the leadership of the President in these words:

In the management of internal affairs honesty and efficiency have been insisted upon. Looters of the public domain, those endeavoring to maintain combinations in unlawful restraint of trade, and those seeking to profit by unjustly discriminating rates and illegal rebates, have been taught respect for the law. Zeal and energy have been shown in the fields of governmental activity, and the welfare of the Nation, with regard both to present needs and to the requirements of future developments, has been the paramount concern.

When we consider the inevitable conflict of many opinions, and the importance of the questions involved, the record of progressive legislation is extraordinary. The creation of the Bureau of Corporations, the railroad rate bill, the pure food bill, the meat inspection bill, the employers' liability bill, and the laws passed for the better protection of labor, constitute a record of legislation which no just critic can afford to minimize, and which attests in a marked manner the response of the Republican party under its forceful leadership to the demands of the people.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Governor Hughes on Mr. Bryan

Turning then to Mr. Bryan, Governor Hughes pointed out in telling phrase his weakness as a man twice defeated on issues which he has since been compelled to discard. He said:

> If all that Mr. Bryan has favored during the last twelve years had been enacted into law, we should have been overwhelmed with disaster, and would regard it as our chief business in the future to find a way of escape from the meshes of ill-considered legislation in which we would have been entangled. . . . Whatever may be his present political potentiality may be ascribed to the fact that hitherto he has not been permitted to carry out his programme. . . . It is no injustice to Mr. Bryan's attractive personal qualities, to his effectiveness as an orator, his skill as a party leader, nor is it any disparagement of the purity of his motives to say that the man who espoused free silver in 1896, renewed its advocacy in 1900, and later declared his belief in government ownership of railroads, cannot be regarded as a safe leader to whom may be confided the great powers of the President merely because these doctrines are omitted from his present platform. The country needs a man rock-based in sound conviction and fundamental principle, in whose good judgment in any difficulty all may feel secure.

In discussing the tariff Governor Hughes declared his sincere belief in the policy of protection, and pointed out that while Mr. Bryan believes in a revenue tariff, he has assured the country that his party does not contemplate an immediate change from one system to the other, but intends that the change shall be gradual. This plan, in Governor Hughes's view, "opens a vista of indefinite tariff tinkering to accomplish the desired object." "Revision," he said, "there must be. It should be prompt, thorough, and fair. But the policy of protection will be maintained, and American industry, involving the interests of our wage-earners, must be properly safeguarded." Mr. Bryan's remedies for trusts were dealt with by the Governor with merciless logic. He showed how Mr. Taft had pointed out that the proposition to place upon the free list articles coming into competition with those controlled by trusts would as certainly destroy the smaller competitors of the trusts as it would the combinations themselves. He quoted Mr. Bryan's reply that he has "other remedies for the trusts," and that it may not be necessary to use this one after all, and asked, "What becomes of the question of the essential justice of the proposal, and what part is it to play in the 'immediate revision'?" He then continued: "When, however, we consider these other remedies . . . we find ourselves journeying in a land of dreams. Again the magician of 1896 waves his wand. At a stroke difficulties disappear and the complex problems of modern business are forgotten in the fascination of the simple panacea." The most important proposal of Mr. Bryan is "that any manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in inter-State commerce shall be required to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as twenty-five per cent of the product in which it deals," and no corporation shall be permitted to control "more than fifty per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States." With regard to this proposal Mr. Hughes asked some searching questions, of which we doubt if Mr. Bryan had thought, or, if he had, had ever been able to answer:

> It might be interesting to inquire what is the meaning of "any product consumed in the United States." Does it refer to a class of commodities? And if so, how shall the classes be defined? Or does it refer to each separate article of commerce? And if so, what account does this proposal take of the skill and initiative of manufacturers who have built up a more or less exclusive trade in particular articles, often protected by trade-marks, although in most active competition with other articles designed for the same general purpose and seeking the same market? In a desire to correct the evils of business are we to place an embargo upon honest endeavor whose activities present none of the abuses requiring remedies? And, if not, what statutory definitions shall be found to be adequate and just if we lay down our prohibition in terms of volume or ratio of business and not in terms of right and wrong? If we adopt Mr. Bryan's proposal, to what period of production is the prohibition to apply? Is the excess for a day or for a month to be considered? Or is the average production for a year to be taken? And what system shall be devised by which suitable information may be furnished in the nature of danger signals along the routes of trade so that the manufacturer may know when he is about to exceed the prescribed ratio? He may justly be required to govern his own conduct, but how shall he be apprised of the conduct of others upon which is to depend his guilt or innocence?

Governor Hughes further took up the Bryan plan of Government guarantee of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bank deposits, and compared the attitude of the two parties toward the interests of labor. In closing he said: "I have an abiding confidence in the progress of the people. Resistlessly they move forward to the attainment of their goal. Every privilege maintained at the expense of the common interest will finally go the way of despotism and ancient tyranny. . . . We rejoice in the measure of success which has already been attained, and we must resolve to devote ourselves more loyally than ever to the general good, counting our partisan opportunities and victories as gain only as they give us chance to serve our common country."

❀

Winston Churchill and Everett Colby

In New Jersey and New Hampshire two young men of like spirit and with the same ideals have for several years been making a fight against the control of the boss and the corporation in political affairs. The one is a lawyer, the other a novelist. In New Jersey Everett Colby has been for three years in the State Senate, while in New Hampshire Winston Churchill has been for three years out of office after a term in the Legislature and after being defeated for the nomination for Governor in a convention where the machine leaders "brought in men over the fire-escapes" to beat him. But both alike are still fighting, hard, Churchill against the domination of the Boston and Maine Railroad in the affairs of his State, Colby against the control of the Public Service Corporation and other allied interests over the Republican party in New Jersey, and incidentally for his own renomination. Last week the novelist came over to New Jersey to help his comrade in arms, and addressed with him two large and enthusiastic mass-meetings at East Orange and Montclair. Mr. Churchill is an attractive speaker, with none of the flamboyant methods of the traditional political orator. He described in colloquial style conditions in his own State, and his descriptions would have needed small change to make them fit the conditions in New Jersey. It was interesting for those of his hearers who had read his latest novel, "Mr. Crewe's Career," to observe that several of the incidents he told of might have been taken direct from that volume. "When I went down to Concord three years ago," said Mr. Churchill, "I found in a room in one of the hotels there an old man to whom every single bill that came up was submitted before being offered on the floor of the House or Senate, and if he approved it was offered; if he did not, the bill went into the waste-basket. There was no exception to that rule. I went to him myself one day with a bill to improve the roads all over the State at State expense. It is needless to say what happened to my bill. That old gentleman, who died not long ago, was a division superintendent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and he certainly kept the machinery of the State government well oiled and running smoothly." He went on to tell how the old gentleman had "a batting list as long as that row of men at the back of the hall," all picked out and waiting for the nomination for Governor. There was never any trouble until the division superintendent died, when each of two of the men on the "batting list" claimed that he had been promised the next chance to run for Governor. Both sought the nomination, and Mr. Churchill and his companions in reform thought they would never have a better chance to fight the machine. As Mr. Churchill put it, "After an all-night session it turned out that I was the only man they could get to run for the nomination." Then came the famous "fire-escape" convention, and the novelist was barely defeated, but he quickly made up his mind that he had only just begun to fight. In his speech he described the old anti-pass law, which was a good one, until it was amended by the provision that among the classes to whom passes might be granted were "all those to whom passes have been issued by the proper officers." When pressure was brought to bear for a new and efficient anti-pass measure, they passed a law the first section of which forbade the railways to issue passes to legislators and other public officers, and the second section of which compelled them to carry such officials free! Mr. Churchill took

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pleasure in telling how the boss of his own little town, whose counterpart it would not be hard to find in "Mr. Crewe's Career," had only the day before, after years of fighting, been defeated in the local caucus. He spoke of his admiration for Mr. Colby and for the work which he has accomplished, and said: "Those of us in New Hampshire who are fighting desperately to liberate, as we believe, the government of our State from the domination of a corporation, who are trying to restore to our politics the American principles contemplated by the fathers of our government, find encouragement and inspiration from what has been done in New Jersey by Everett Colby and his associates." In his own speech Senator Colby told what the supporters of the New Idea have already accomplished in legislation and discussed frankly and openly some of the planks on which he and his associates stand—equal taxation for railways and individuals, a public utilities commission with power to fix rates, a law compelling lobbyists to register and to work in the open. Mr. Colby's campaign is noteworthy in that he dodges nothing, conceals nothing. He is prepared to discuss and defend his position on every subject which is even remotely an issue in the campaign. Meanwhile his opponent keeps silent on these real issues, holds up "regularity" as a fetish, and characterizes Mr. Colby's courteous invitation to debate the issues as a "cowardly and contemptible attack." The fight to free politics from the grasp of the boss and the clutch of the corporation, which is having its victories in many parts of the country, has two splendid champions in the New Hampshire novelist and the New Jersey lawyer. And in the latter State, with the direct primary system in use this year for the first time, the men who value good government above blind party "regularity" have a great opportunity to achieve another victory in the fight.

❀

The Railways and Coal-Mining

A Federal court has just declared that it is unconstitutional for the Federal Government to prevent the railways of Pennsylvania from doing what the State Government of Pennsylvania has declared that it was unconstitutional for them to do. Clearly to understand this paradoxical conflict of authority it is necessary to review briefly the relations of the inter-State railways to the coal industry and the attempt of the Federal Government to mitigate or abolish the evils springing from those relations. A clause of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, enacted in 1874, declares that

> No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works; nor shall such company directly or indirectly engage in any other business than that of common carrier, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary to carry on its business.

In spite of this explicit and comprehensive constitutional prohibition of coal-mining by railway companies, the five great railway systems operating in Pennsylvania own ninety per cent of the anthracite land of that State, and absolutely control the marketing and price of hard coal. The injustices and evils of the coal trade which the Pennsylvania Constitution tried to prevent finally became so flagrant and burdensome that the Federal Government, by authority of Congress, was compelled to interfere. The railways not only dictated the price of coal, and artificially increased or diminished the output in order to maintain high prices, but destroyed competition by either refusing to carry the coal of independent miners, or by carrying it at such charges that the owners were ruined. Investigation of these evils, and the consequent publicity and general sense of outraged justice through the country, contributed not a little to the passage of the Hepburn Act in 1906, conferring upon the Federal Government enlarged powers for the regulation of inter-State railways. A clause in this act, known as the "commodities clause," forbids any inter-State railway corporation from transporting any articles or commodities, other than timber, which it may either directly or indirectly manufacture or mine. The Pennsylvania Constitution forbids the ownership of coal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lands by common carriers; but as the Constitution of the United States gives the Federal Government control only over the operation and processes of inter-State commerce, it was believed that the Hepburn Act could not forbid ownership but could forbid transportation. May 1 last was the date fixed by the Hepburn Act after which it would be illegal for the railways to transport for the public market coal which they themselves mined. Soon after that date the Federal Government brought a suit in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania against the great coal-carrying roads to enforce the "commodities clause," and it has lost its case. Judges George Gray and George M. Dallas have filed opinions dismissing the suit and declaring that the "commodities clause" is unconstitutional. Judge Buffington, their colleague, dissents. The case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

❀

Effects of the Decision

Judge Gray, in the principal opinion of the Court, declares that the legislation by which the people through Congress attempted to divorce railroading from coal-mining is drastic, harsh, dangerous in its tendency, and unconstitutional:

> From every point of view from which we have been able to approach the question, the unreasonableness and consequent invalidity of this so-called "commodities clause" is apparent. It invades the rights of the State by striking down the liberty hitherto innocently enjoyed by its citizens, under the laws and usages of the commonwealth, to engage in inter-State commerce to the fullest extent, as to all harmless articles, whether owned or not owned by the carrier, and deprives of their property these defendants, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. If the enactment in question be warranted by the commerce clause of the Constitution, it is hard to see what bounds may be set to the expenditure of that power. It will, indeed, be an open door through which the forces of a centralization hitherto unknown may enter at will, to the overthrow of that just balance between Federal and State power, for which the makers of the Constitution so wisely provided, as an essential to the preservation of our dual form of government.

We cannot see the force of Judge Gray's argument that the defendants were "innocently and lawfully engaged in transporting coal which they own," and that therefore it is drastic and unjust for Congress to declare such transportation unlawful. The same argument might be applied, it appears to us, to any legislation regulating or modifying the practices of civilized society. Children less than ten years old were formerly permitted by some States to work twelve hours a day in factories and mines. So far as the Government is concerned, this was a lawful and innocent practice. "Vested rights of ownership," to quote Judge Gray, were built up on the practice. When some of these States prohibited this practice, and thus to some extent destroyed the profits gained from "vested rights of ownership," was the legislation harsh and drastic? But even further, it appears to be clear that this "vested right of ownership" was exercised in Pennsylvania directly contrary to the State Constitution. We fail to see how, under these circumstances, the railways can plead innocence. Of course Judge Gray is entitled to his opinion that the Hepburn Act registers a tendency toward a dangerous centralization which endangers the preservation of our government; but we do not understand it to be the function of the courts to determine whether legal enactments are expedient or desirable, but simply whether they accord with the principles of constitutional law. The social and commercial evils which have grown out of the consolidation of the two distinct industries of coal-mining and railway transportation have not been denied even by the railways themselves. Up to the time of the present decision the opposition to the enforcement of the "commodities clause" has been chiefly, not that it is unjustiable, or even outside the function of the Government, but simply that it would be too difficult to enforce on account of the complication of determining what proportion of the stocks and bonds of the railways involved rests upon purely railway property and what rests upon the mining property. The Outlook does not minimize the enormous difficulty in the way of enforcing the "commodities clause," but, in view of the constitutional provision of the State of Pennsylvania

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

itself, we shall be greatly interested to see if Judge Gray's opinion is sustained by the Supreme Court. Judge Gray's reputation is so high that no fair-minded man will for a moment impute political motives to the decision of a court over which he presides; but it is not altogether improbable that Mr. Bryan may seize upon this decision as an indication that the present Administration is not in earnest in its desire to regulate and control the great inter-State corporations. Lest Mr. Bryan or his supporters may take this ground, we venture to remind them that Judge Gray and Judge Dallas, who are opposed to the attempt to regulate the coal industry in behalf of the consumer, are Democrats, while Judge Buffington, who dissents from their opinion, is a Republican.

❀

The Reforms in Turkey

The meeting of rejoicing over the establishment of a constitution in Turkey, held in New York last week, was composed, both as to audience and speakers, of men of several races and of diverse religions. It is significant in itself, and also representative of what has taken place in Turkey, that Turks, Armenians, Albanians, Greeks, Syrians, and Americans should join in exultation. The reality of the victory of the Young Turks over the Sultan's opposition was shown by the singular facts that a meeting in honor of what is really a peaceful revolution had for its presiding officer Turkey's official representative in the United States, Mundji Bey, now Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and that he should refer openly to the tyranny under which Turkey had suffered for thirty years. The audience was almost furious in its enthusiasm, and cheered exultantly Mundji Bey's adjurations to all races and factions to remain united and friendly in one patriotism and for one country, and to respect justice. Speeches were made in six languages, and a French banner bore the words "Liberté, Egalité, et Fraternité." The feeling of enmity to the Sultan was not concealed, but at least one speaker, an Armenian archbishop, urged that, as the Sultan is the titular head of the Moslem faith, it might be well that his throne should be preserved as the form of government most efficient for the time and people. On the other hand, Moutran Pasha, described as a financial backer of the Young Turk movement, is reported as saying that Abdul is now but a figurehead, that he will be deposed, and that his successor will be his brother Rashad, a pronounced Constitutionalist, as Turkey is not ripe for a republic. From the dispassionate, American, point of view it may be observed that the danger of revolution in Turkey, as elsewhere, is that it may try to go too fast. Free government is a growth, and growth takes time. It must not be assumed that a republic is the best form of government for all peoples at all stages of their development—what every people has a right to possess is a government of law, not of lawless will, and one that is so conducted as to lead on to ultimate self-government. Among the speakers at the meeting of rejoicing was Mr. Herbert Parsons, and a letter was read from President Roosevelt, who said: "All men all over the world who believe in liberty and order, who believe in a liberal government under which justice shall be done to every man without regard to his creed or race, must feel the keenest interest in and sympathy with the movement so full of hope for genuine progress which is now taking place in the Turkish Empire." From Constantinople and other cities in the Turkish Empire the reports indicate a sincere and patriotic acceptance of the Constitution, and a belief that at last Turkey is to be a nation. A letter received by The Outlook from Beyrout gives a graphic picture of the situation as it appears in Syria:

The local situation is extraordinary. "Liberty, equality, and fraternity" are on every one's lips, but the stress seems to be on "fraternity." The promulgation of the Constitution, the granting of liberty to the press and to the person, have resulted, for the moment, not in license of speech and action, but in a new sense of brotherhood among the warring elements of the people. The center of authority appears to be in the military—an ominous situation—but thus far it seems to be acting benevolently towards the people, and with a view to establishing justice. Monster meetings are still held almost

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

every night, each night in a different section of Beyrout, at which sentiments of mutual regard are interchanged between Moslem and Christian, accompanied by denunciation of evil deeds and doers. Both meetings and expression of such sentiments are things quite new. One district of the city has long been the storm center of the ancient vendetta between the rival religions. Here took place the series of murders, barely five years ago, which might have resulted in a serious massacre had it not been for the presence of two American men-of-war sent by President Roosevelt. As it was, thousands of Christians fled from the city, which did not resume its normal business life for weeks. A few days after the Constitution was promulgated the Moslem roughs marched with banners to this district, embraced their Christian enemies, invited them to a feast in the Square near the Barracks, and, the invitation being accepted, served them with their own hands. Later the compliment was returned. These are but examples of many similar feasts. At one meeting soldiers and Armenians exchanged the noblest sentiments. Such high pressure of fervor cannot last—the day's bulletins sound like chapters from Isaiah!—but we may hope that there may be a settling down to a tolerant *modus vivendi* instead of a reaction into something worse than the past has shown.

❀

The National Playground Congress

The second annual Congress of the Playground Association of America, held in New York last week, like the first Congress in Chicago and the notable banquet of last March in honor of Mrs. Humphry Ward, has given the movement in behalf of neglected children and air-starved adult city-dwellers of America a notable forward impulse. At the first morning conference Alderman Vaughan, of Toronto, Canada, testified to the incentive gained from last year's Congress, which has resulted already in large appropriations for playgrounds in his own and other Canadian cities. Every meeting thenceforward gave vivid evidence of the immediate response which progressive communities are giving to this altruistic and intelligent effort on the part of public-spirited citizens to supply an insistent and vital National need. There are 907 cities in the United States that have a population of five thousand or more. Of these only ninety, or ten per cent, conducted playgrounds prior to 1908. During this summer 177 cities have had playgrounds in use, and 118 others are planning their immediate establishment. In other words, the number of cities maintaining playgrounds has been nearly doubled, and one out of every seven of the remainder are planning to make a beginning in the near future. The National Playground Association has made every effort to supply information and help to local organizations. Printed matter has been distributed at fifty-eight State and National conventions. Miniature models of playgrounds have been shown and exhibitions of lantern slides illustrative of playground activities and needs have been made. Personal letters to the number of 3,638 have been written, not including circulars. The report by the General Secretary, Dr. Henry S. Curtis, gave a vivid idea of the work of the Association. In Boston twenty-eight school playgrounds and six park playgrounds have been maintained. Children have been taught swimming at the beaches, and regular story-tellers have gone from playground to playground to tell stories to the children. In New York the Parks and Playground Association has maintained during the summer seven playgrounds, eleven ball-fields, and a summer camp. The municipal playgrounds have been opened at night for the first time. Pittsburgh has adopted a playground plan calling for thirteen new recreation centers. Baltimore has formed an athletic league with the prospect of ample funds to establish recreation facilities. In Philadelphia $20,000 was raised on Tag Day to equip four new playgrounds. In Washington the appropriation for playgrounds was lost in Congress. In spite of lack of proper funds, the attendance at existing playgrounds increased fifty per cent this year. Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, San Francisco, and many small cities have increased appropriations for fresh-air centers for children. The movement has taken a strong hold in Canada—in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton. Professor Hetherington and Professor Melendy have organized a movement for playgrounds in thirty-one cities of Missouri. In Massachusetts a law has been passed requiring every city of over ten thousand

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

inhabitants to vote as to whether the city will maintain playgrounds.

❀

The National Craving for Fresh Air

The reaction from cramped and congested conditions of life in cities, and the all-compelling craving for fresh air, and all that this means morally, intellectually, and socially, have demanded recognition from business men, educators, and social workers. The dominant aims of the Playground Congress were eloquently and logically portrayed in the address of Mrs. H. H. Heller, of Omaha, Nebraska, and in the Secretary's report. The primary use of a playground is to foster ideals—ideals of physical well-being and health, ideals of law and order, ideals of social morality and good fellowship. For this reason the lawless, uncared-for, unsupervised playground is being abandoned. The playground is becoming a social center, not only for children, but for adults. The Field House serves as one means to this end. Entertainments, fairs, and festivals contribute their share. There exist many communities among us of from five thousand to fifty thousand people who are new to this freer soil of America, who retain the language and customs of their native lands—Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Hungary, Lithuania, Greece, Russia, and Turkey. They are ardent in their new Americanism, but know nothing and care less for puritanism; they bring with them memories of picturesque and wholesome play-festivals of their respective fatherlands. They have something to contribute to the social well-being and amenities of American life of the future. In a vivid account of the National Festivals of Chicago, Miss Amalie Hofer made a valuable contribution to our civic appreciation of the wholesome National gifts which the newcomers are bringing us, and on Thursday and Saturday afternoons every attendant at the Congress had an opportunity to share the happy enjoyment of the public school children in their picturesque and merry illustrations of folk-dances. Automobiles carried members of the Congress to the tiny apologies for gardens and the wee playgrounds of New York; and all who gazed upon the miles of assembled childhood lining such thoroughfares as Avenue C and Rivington Street were stirred deeply, even to utter heart-weariness, at the dire needs of these children even in the perfect mild sunshine of early autumn. Governor Hughes's hearty, manly, and encouraging words were supplemented by those of Mayor Hibbard, of Boston, and other political and social leaders. The special efforts of Mr. Joseph Lee in obtaining permissive legal enactments and appropriations, and making the playground work practically efficient, merits the appreciation of all. And Dr. Gulick, as President of the Association during the past year, has added largely to his well-known and great contribution to the available store of health and vitality of Young America. As Dr. Gulick has wisely said, the immediate need is now to make the work of the National Association intensive rather than extensive. The playground movement is still somewhat on trial; teachers and superintendents are to be trained, methods and equipment devised to meet new requirements. A playground well administered is the best inducement to the establishment of others. Nor are the needs of rural districts to be forgotten. The country playground has been shown by Mr. Myron T. Scudder to be a potent means for increasing the contentment and happiness which is being considered by the Commission recently appointed by President Roosevelt. There is probably no way in which the generous dollar will bring such large returns. The presentation of a playground to a city or town, said one of the speakers, "seems one of the easiest and most appropriate ways for a man to erect a memorial to himself or a friend which will be more permanent than a tombstone and quite as useful."

❀

Tolstoy at Eighty

That the Russian autocracy should discourage and even forbid any concerted or public celebration of the eightieth birthday of Leo Tolstoy is not remarkable in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

view of the fact that only the other day he openly charged the highest officials, from the Czar down, with the responsibility for atrocities and crimes greater incomparably than anything the revolutionaries have done. It is a sign of weakness, if not of conscious guilt, that the reactionaries do not dare to demand harsh measures for Tolstoy as they would in the case of a man less powerful and less dear to the Russian people. It is equally a sign of weakness that the officials, in suppressing any general observance of the occasion, had to drag in the Orthodox Church to their support and to brand Tolstoy as a heretic. But, in spite of this action of Church and State, the cable despatches show that Tolstoy's friends were able to bestow public as well as private honors in recognition of his love for the people and denunciation of cruelty and tyranny. Thus, at Sebastopol the municipality conferred upon Tolstoy the freedom of the city and named a school after him; in Drinsk a public square in the center of the city was named after him; demonstrations of some sort took place in about twenty towns; and thousands of telegrams were received at Ysanaya Polyana. In St. Petersburg the newspapers very generally published Tolstoy Jubilee Numbers. These, however, were chiefly occupied with Tolstoy's literary career—the Novoe Vremya went so far as to call him "the Shakespeare of the nineteenth century"—and had little to say of his moral and religious teachings. It is not necessary, in point of fact, to be a disciple of Tolstoy in the sense that one accepts all his philosophical tenets in order to recognize in him the spirit of the prophet and the martyr, to see in him, not the pagan he is declared to be by the Russian Holy Synod, nor a fanatic who puts theory before common sense, but a man burning with love of humanity, sincere in his feeling of brotherhood with all, and fierce in his hatred of injustice, oppression, and wrong-doing.

❀

A Noble and Patriotic Gift

In the Hudson River opposite West Point lies Constitution Island. It is a wood-covered tract of nearly three hundred acres, and for many years it has been coveted by the authorities of the Military Academy and the War Department. Its owner, Miss Anna Bartlett Warner, was always willing to sell to the Government, but Congress could never be induced to make the necessary appropriation for its purchase. Now Mrs. Russell Sage has joined with Miss Warner in making a gift of the island to the Nation, to be used as a part of the military reservation at West Point. Mrs. Sage's letter of September 4 to President Roosevelt, tendering the gift, states so admirably the reasons for the action of the donors, and the conditions under which it is taken, that we quote largely from it:

> . . . In historic interest it is intimately connected with West Point. It formed, during the Revolution, a part of the defenses of the Hudson River. Upon it are now the remains of some ten breastworks commenced in 1775 by order of the Continental Congress, and completed later by Kosciusko. The guns mounted upon the island then commanded the river channel as it rounded Gees Point, and to the island was attached one end of the iron chain intended to prevent the British war-ships from sailing up the Hudson. Washington's Life Guard was mustered out on this island in 1783.
>
> It is distant only about three hundred yards from West Point, and in its present natural condition forms an essential part of the landscape as viewed from the West Point shore. The occupation of the island as a summer resort for profit, or its use for manufacturing purposes, would, in the opinion of the West Point authorities, be extremely detrimental to West Point both from an æsthetic and from a practical standpoint. Moreover, its acquisition is desirable for the future development of the Academy. . . .
>
> Under these circumstances, after conference with friends officially connected with the Military Academy and with Miss Warner, I have become the owner of the island in consideration of the same amount for which Miss Warner has been willing to sell it to the United States, upon the understanding that I offer the island to the Government for the use of the United States Military Academy at West Point, so that it shall form a part of the military reservation there, and upon the further understanding that Miss Warner, who is well advanced in years, may continue to occupy the small part of the island now used by her for the remainder of her life, using her house, grounds, springs, pasture, and firewood as heretofore.
>
> It is a great satisfaction to me to be thus able to carry out the great desire of Miss Warner's life, and I am sure that her unselfish and high-minded refusal to sell Constitution Island for other than Government

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

purposes will be a tradition dear to the heart of every West Point graduate.

The President at once accepted the island on behalf of the Nation, and thanked Mrs. Sage and Miss Warner for "a real and patriotic service." The public-spirited action of the two women has not only practical value in the advantage to the Military Academy of such an addition to its reservation, but æsthetic and sentimental value. It is one more step in the conservation of the natural beauties of the Hudson River. Mrs. Sage and Miss Warner have done well. They have saved one beautiful and historic spot from the desecration of commercialism and greed. Another important contribution to the good work was made by the inter-State Palisades Commission, which rescued the Palisades, from Weehawken to Nyack, from the hands of the quarryman and the factory-builder. But much remains to be done. Many miles of the most beautiful scenery on the Hudson, which is to say the most beautiful in eastern America, are still open to spoliation. The Outlook last week reported a plan for the preservation of this region. Public opinion should not rest until this plan, or another equally good, is permanently adopted.

❀

Divinity School Improvement

To meet the larger demands of the present time a remarkable broadening of its traditional curriculum was undertaken last year by the Yale Divinity School. This, as then reported by The Outlook, offered three courses for the degree of bachelor of divinity. The old course, including Hebrew, became optional; the new courses included history, political economy, psychology, sociology, ethics, and philosophy. The present year's announcement registers a further broadening. With the design "to fit and inspire the student to meet every emergency of ministerial life on the practical side from the point of view of the active ministry," new lines of instruction have been arranged. "A course in pastoral functions," required of the senior class, but open to other students, covers a large variety of topics, among them such as these: Work among wage-earners; the peculiar problems of the country church; the minister's opportunity in association with civic reform, industrial organizations, etc.; the essentials of a ministry to men; church administration and finance; mental healing; professional courtesy. The instructors appointed are active ministers of experience and proved efficiency in their subjects. For the benefit of ministers of churches near foreign-speaking people courses of instruction are to be given in the conversational use of German, Italian, Swedish, Russian, and other languages. In view of the variety of churches represented among Yale divinity students, they are to be required to give special study to the origin and growth of their respective denominations, with instruction in the peculiar polity, forms, and usages of their own churches, whenever desired, by competent ministers of those denominations. The appointment of such men as Mr. John Mitchell, Vice-President of the Federation of Labor, and Mr. Henry Sterling, Secretary of the Typographical Union of Boston, among this year's lecturers in the department of Christian Sociology, wisely brings the future pastors of churches into appreciative acquaintance with the heart and mind of leaders of social movements.

❀

President Roosevelt and the Portsmouth Treaty

The Springfield Republican, an avowed opponent of President Roosevelt's foreign policies, publishes a long editorial article reviewing the Portsmouth Treaty, which brought to an end the bloody conflict between Japan and Russia in 1905. This review is based upon an article recently issued in St. Petersburg by a Russian author, Professor Kovalevsky, whose statements are said to be based upon diplomatic correspondence hitherto unpublished. His version of the peace negotiations, the Springfield Republican would like to believe, is the one which future historians will regard as the true explanation of Russia's acceptance of the terms of peace. According to this version,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Russian diplomacy, "celebrated for its astuteness and its success," was never more successful than in its turning of the peace negotiations into a victory for Russia and a defeat for Japan. By means of Russian diplomatic skill President Roosevelt, whose sympathies "in the beginning of the conflict between Russia and Japan were all on the side of the latter," was compelled to become Russia's "strongest ally in forcing the Japanese to accept what were virtually the Russian terms of peace." Before the Portsmouth Treaty was finally completed "President Roosevelt himself was virtually playing the Russian game"—the game being to procure a treaty which should not include the payment of an indemnity by Russia to Japan nor the cession to Japan of any Russian territory. The explanation of this sudden conversion of the President from an impartial arbitrator to an advocate of Russia and an opponent of Japan is, according to the reasoning of Professor Kovalevsky and the Springfield Republican, very simple. Mr. Roosevelt looked upon the growing power of Japan in the Pacific with grave concern. The extraordinary naval supremacy established by Admiral Togo was especially alarming to Mr. Roosevelt, who ardently desires American naval supremacy in the Pacific. Unless this Russian version of President Roosevelt's influence in the negotiation of the Portsmouth Treaty is answered "from authoritative sources in America vindicating the President's impartiality as between the belligerents," the Springfield Republican appears to be happy to believe that the Japanese will be convinced that the President's course was injurious to them because of his "growing jealousy of Japanese power in the Pacific."

In the judgment of The Outlook, there is not the slightest likelihood that future historians will treat the Kovalevsky-Republican commentary upon the Portsmouth Treaty as anything more than interesting gossip. It is a case of the wish being the father to the thought; Professor Kovalevsky wishes to preserve for his country such intellectual and military glory as he may be able to rescue from one of the most unhappy and disgraceful years of her history; the Springfield Republican wishes to cast discredit upon President Roosevelt's so-called "imperialism." That journal does not hesitate to indorse the gossip of one of the most thoroughly discredited courts of Europe—gossip which practically boasts that the Russian Government made of President Roosevelt a catspaw to pull Russian chestnuts out of the fire—in order to maintain its theory that the President is an ambitious imperialist.

Our version of President Roosevelt's intervention in behalf of peace is exactly contrary to the Kovalevsky-Republican version. The desire for peace was not imposed upon Japan, it came from Japan; Russia did not at once see an opportunity of employing a conference for the purpose of turning military disaster into a diplomatic and financial victory; on the contrary, the idea that peace was essential to Russia's future welfare was driven into the minds of an obstinate bureaucracy only by the patient arguments of the President. This view of the Portsmouth Treaty, in our judgment, has been established by public records and by the processes of simple logic; it will be confirmed, we believe, when the time comes for the publication of the diplomatic correspondence and state papers. By the intervention of the President not only did Japan receive what it was wholly wise for her to accept and what she really desired to obtain, but Russia was protected from the further disaster into which the folly of her bureaucrats and the double dealing of her diplomacy would have plunged her.

The Russo-Japanese War was begun on February 8, 1904. From the very beginning the Japanese arms were successful. This success was due quite as much to the corruption, the unpreparedness, the vanity, and the incredible bungling of the Russian bureaucracy as to the patriotism, courage, single-heartedness, and scientific preparation of Japan. To the siege and final capitulation of Port Arthur, to the advance of the Japanese army into Manchuria, where it threatened Vladivostok and the whole of eastern Siberia, there came as a climax the destruction in the Straits of Korea of Admiral Rojesvensky's fleet by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Admiral Togo in the battle of Saturday and Sunday, May 27 and 28, 1905. In a war of sixteen months' duration the triumphant progress of the Japanese was hardly once interrupted. Russia's naval strength was hopelessly broken, and her army was manifestly inferior to that of Japan. If the two nations had been equal in population, in agricultural resources, and in the production of wealth, Russia would have been compelled to sue for peace and pay for it, as France had to pay Germany at the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian War. But the case of Russia and that of France were totally dissimilar. Germany occupied one-half of France and had even penetrated into Paris. The home territory of Russia had not been devastated or even attacked. With nearly a hundred and fifty millions of population, she had scarcely begun to draw on her available army material, while Japan, with less than fifty millions, was already beginning to feel the acute exhaustion of a people compelled to draw every available laborer from the field and factory. The Japanese, like the English, are essentially a trading nation; Russia, like the United States, is a producing nation. If the war had been prolonged for a series of years after the surrender of Port Arthur and the destruction of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, Japan might have seized eastern Siberia. But, to use a graphic phrase of the President's, she would have been bled white in the process, while Russia would unquestionably have simply been stimulated to develop and employ her vast resources of population, food, and materials. In a five years' war—certainly in a ten years' war without foreign intervention—Russia, though at an extravagant and disastrous price, would have been victorious by sheer force of numbers and material strength. The statesmen of Japan understood this, and they perceived that the naval battle of the Korean Straits furnished them with an opportune moment to bring the war to an end. Up to that hour Japan had gained everything she sought; now there was nothing further to be gained but the opportunity to recuperate. She might, it is true, have occupied eastern Siberia, but that she could ever have penetrated into European Russia no intelligent men, least of all the Japanese themselves, believed, and to have held eastern Siberia would have been a tax upon her strength and expenditure too exhausting to endure.

In May, 1905, therefore, Japan decided upon peace, if it could be obtained with honor. History, as so far written, records that President Roosevelt, "upon his own initiative," took the necessary steps at this juncture to bring Russia and Japan into conference. It is true that his speeches, letters, and diplomatic interviews show that he perceived the situation as we have described it; that he realized the inequality of a prolonged struggle between an insular people of fifty millions of inhabitants and a continental people of one hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants; but when all the state papers are made public, we are confident that the first overture for peace will be found to be one from the Japanese Government. The President has never made public the slightest reference to his reasons for believing that his intervention would be welcomed by Japan; he has preserved a scrupulous silence as to this phase of the negotiations. Nevertheless, the careful student of current history finds every indication in the attitude of the Japanese Government before, during, and after the Portsmouth Conference, that of its own volition it asked Mr. Roosevelt to use his influence to persuade Russia to enter into negotiations for peace. That Japan should approach the President was entirely natural. She was encouraged by the justice of American intervention in behalf of Cuba; she had confidence in President Roosevelt's broad view of international relationships as indicated in his endeavors to establish an international court at The Hague; and she perceived that the United States had less at stake than Europe, and therefore fewer incentives to selfishness in a settlement of the conflict between Russia and Japan for the control of the Orient. Germany and France, as well as England, wished the war brought to an end in the interest of general civilization; but the affiliations of France with Russia and of England with Japan, and the disinclina-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion of the rest of Europe to permit Germany to do anything which might strengthen her military and political power, made American diplomacy the only means of intervention possible.

The President accepted the task laid upon him, supported by the cordial approval of the European Powers. He approached Russia, and, pointing out that she could gain nothing by a continuation of the war except a further depletion of her resources, great as they were, suggested that she and Japan should come together to see if they could not agree upon terms of peace. We believe it will be found that the President informed the Czar that the consent of Japan could probably be obtained if Russia consented to a conference. After a long, intricate diplomatic correspondence, in which the Russian bureaucracy displayed a characteristic insincerity, a complete lack of a conception of truth, an unwillingness to look facts in the face, a disregard for the rights of others, an incredible ignorance of their own strength or weakness, and a helpless inability to deal with emergencies, the consent of Russia to meet Japan was obtained. The Russian bureaucracy acted now through its diplomatic agents in Washington and now over their heads, a diplomatic method so confusing that an understanding with the Czar, the Russian Foreign Office, or the Russian Embassy was established only with the utmost difficulty. Instead of revealing on the part of Russia "diplomacy celebrated for its astuteness," we believe that the records will show that the astuteness was displayed solely by the President, who literally managed the Russian interests in this crisis as he would have managed the affairs of minors or incompetents for whose misfortunes he had a sympathetic pity.

When, after much labor, an agreement to negotiate was arrived at, the next step was to determine the place of meeting. Russia proposed Paris, Japan named Chefoo. Each declined to accept the other's proposition. The President made a counter proposition of The Hague, but Japan, perhaps owing to her instinctive distrust of European power, declined to go to any European capital, and the President accepted the final and voluntary choice of Washington made by both Japan and Russia. What followed is a matter of public record. In June, 1905, less than a month after Admiral Togo's victory, the President addressed an identical note to Russia and Japan, suggesting, in language which commanded the approval of diplomatists everywhere, that negotiations for peace be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents by a meeting of Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries. The reply to this note on the part of Japan was prompt and definite. "The willingness," said The Outlook at the time, "of the Japanese to treat for peace has been made clear for months past. They have unequivocally expressed their willingness to appoint plenipotentiaries as soon as Russia indicates her willingness to take the same action. The reports from St. Petersburg are not so definite, but they all point to a hesitating and reluctant acceptance of the President's note." Russia's consent, however reluctant, was finally given, and our readers know how the plenipotentiaries met at Oyster Bay in August, were introduced to one another by the President with a democratic tact which removed all awkward questions of precedence, were transferred, the Russians in the Mayflower and the Japanese in the Dolphin, to Portsmouth, where the treaty, one of the most complex and important of modern times, was completed in less than a month of discussion. There were only two points upon which there was danger of shipwreck of the whole enterprise. At the beginning the Japanese were inclined to insist upon the payment of a money indemnity by Russia and the cession to Japan of the island of Saghalin. The whole civilized world knew that Russia would continue the war rather than pay a money indemnity, the Japanese quickly recognized this fact, and the treaty was finally drawn and signed with no provision for indemnity and with the retention by Japan of only the southern half of Saghalin, a concession which the Czar at first refused to make and which he yielded only after great pressure had been brought to bear upon him.

This, then, is the basis of the claim

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by Professor Kovalevsky, apparently accepted by the Springfield Republican, that Japan yielded everything and that Russia lost nothing by the terms of peace. To us it appears that in the cracking of the nut Russia received all she had earned, the shell; while Japan had for her share the kernel; and while the shell may be apparently the larger share of the division, we should prefer the kernel. If Japan had insisted upon money indemnity, the negotiations would have been broken off, and Russia would have renewed the war. Let us admit that in this event Japan might have achieved the occupation and even possession of eastern Siberia. Of what avail would this have been to her? She would have spent five hundred million dollars more in prosecuting her military operations, and at the end would have had a territory which would have been to her a source, not of revenue, but of constant expense and insecurity. Thus, in yielding, as it was necessary to do to obtain peace, on the question of a cash indemnity, she actually obtained for herself a practical indemnity of from five hundred millions to one thousand millions of wealth. She obtained the immediate possession of Port Arthur and Dalny, the expulsion of the Russians from Manchuria, a dominating influence in China, sovereignty in Korea, and the freedom of her own territory and people from the menace of a threatening and aggrandizing Russia. That the most far-seeing Japanese officials took this view, in agreement with the advice of the President, is demonstrated by their personal attitude towards him after the formal ratification of the treaty.

Neither the Springfield Republican nor Professor Kovalevsky can alter the judgment of all wise living statesmen, which will, we believe, be confirmed by future historians. It is that President Roosevelt proved to be the best of friends to both Russia and Japan, in that he saved the former from the inevitable consequences of persistence in stupidity and folly, while he strengthened the latter in her determination to preserve for herself the real fruits both of military victory and of a humane and sagacious statesmanship.

Have We Changed Our Lives?

It is idle to bring a railing accusation against all mankind, and to account the difficulty of believing the Christ story as a deliberate offense against the spiritual life of the race. Men do not conspire together to throw away their faiths; some lose them by the way, and remain unconscious of their loss until in some crisis they put out a hand for help and find the supports missing. The atmosphere of the world has changed since the star shone over Bethlehem and the angels sang in the ears of men. The world in which Christ was born was less than a quarter of the globe; three-quarters lay in a shadow so deep that it had no existence even for the most intelligent. That shadow has passed; the globe swings in a great burst of sunlight; Syria is a province so small and unimportant that it is counted among the least profitable possessions of a decaying empire; its ancient language is no longer spoken; the tide of action and interest barely touches it in these days of tremendous energies directed to ends of which Syria did not dream, in parts of the world which did not exist even for its prophets and poets.

More than this, the world itself has shrunk to the dimensions of a little star in a universe of suns, and on a clear evening we look out on a universe whose receding lights fade along the illimitable frontiers of creation. The old, neighborly, homelike earth on which Christ was born has become an infinitesimal part of a universe so vast that a chilling sense of insignificance has overshadowed the sense of possession which made the heart glad and proud in the old days. Knowledge has rolled in like a tide, and many familiar landmarks have vanished. Where men once warmed their hands before the fire of life and lived at ease, they now stand shivering in the loneliness of those who have passed out of a home grown sweet with use and memory into a palace so vast that they are impotent to establish personal relations with it. And there are multitudes to whom even the shelter of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a palace has been denied; they feel as if they had been turned out of doors, to live henceforth in an impersonal and lonely sublimity as indifferent to their fortunes as is the Alp to the chalet which nestles on its slope, environed by indescribable splendor and then ruthlessly buried under an avalanche. We are like men who have suddenly come into the possession of vast fortunes and are not yet on comfortable terms with our prosperity; we have not yet learned that, while materials and tools have multiplied in our hands, the inward power, the creative energy, remain unchanged. We have changed our way of living and imagine that we have changed our lives! The illusion of vastness, variety, and complexity has confused us, for the moment, into the belief that the extension of our capital of facts has transformed the inner as well as the outer world, and that the mere mass of things has somehow lowered the value of the soul. It has been noticed that the prosperity that builds the great studio and fills it with beautiful and expensive properties often blurs the fertile imagination and makes the firm hand sluggish. For it is never a question of the size and furnishing of the workroom; it is always a question of the creative energy of the painter. It is never ultimately a question of the beauty with which the stage is set; it is always ultimately a question of the temperament and genius of the actor. Rich and elaborate furnishings do not change spiritual values; they only emphasize the need of energy and simplicity of character; for it is a small matter whether the dressing of life is meager or splendid, but it is a great matter whether the soul is master of its world. Charles Dudley Warner somewhere says that the charm of the best English society is great simplicity of nature against an opulent background; and it has been remarked that the heads of states, whose public appearances are made on a splendidly appointed stage, out of the public view live with great simplicity. If this were not so, life in such stations would be unendurably burdensome. The essence of good breeding is indifference to the accidents of wealth and position; it is a delicate and sensitive recognition of essential values. Emerson was one of the finest gentlemen of his time because he treated every man with the deference due to an immortal spirit, and never showed the least curiosity as to the amount of luggage he carried on the journey through the world. For a host of people that journey has become mainly a matter of looking after the luggage; they have no time for scenery, the arts, the vision of nature, beautiful with intimations of immortal things for those who have kept open hearts and the joy of the open road.

❀

The Spectator

In a characteristic letter from Mr. Aldrich to Mr. Howells which appears in Mr. Greenslet's charming biography of the author of a half a dozen volumes of almost perfect verse and prose, there is a hint which ought to put some writer of tact and humor on one of the most interesting trails in the Adirondacks: "Why did Hutton go to Jerusalem for 'Literary Landmarks' when he might have found plenty of them in the Adirondacks? Among others who have left footprints on the sands of time in this neighborhood are Stillman, Emerson, and Stevenson. The plateau upon which our house stands overlooks a small river, on whose opposite bank, near by, stands the melancholy cottage where Stevenson spent the winter of '87." Mr. Hutton, who had a genius for friendship and a genius for locality as well; who possessed and warmed every place in which he stayed a week, and was endowed with an extra sense for tracing personal associations as he was endowed with an extra sense for calling out affection, would have followed this trail from one end of the woods to the other, and set many an extinct camp fire into a kindly blaze, and brought back out of the silence of the woods many a "dish of talk"—to recall one of the talkers—in which there was a hint of that rare intoxicant which we call genius. It was only the other day—it is always "the other day" when one is recalling old fr ds, for time does not run against affecti n—that the Spectator was tramping through

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the woods with Laurence Hutton, or lying at ease on some mountain slope overlooking a deep sea of foliage, talking of old times and friends; of days in Scotland and nights in London; of festivities at Stratford to which every participator made some original contribution of song or jest; of the successive generations of dogs who had fought their way into Mr. Hutton's affections and never died out of them, and of whom he always spoke as if they were persons. The Spectator recalls an evening in a drawing-room in New York years ago, when one of the earliest of the Swamis who have since left a rosy mist across the continent expounded Hindu philosophy and drew a cloudland sketch of the Hindu heaven. At the end, with his usual directness, Mr. Hutton said: "Well, that may satisfy you, but there will be no heaven for me unless I find there my wife, my friends, and my dogs."

❀

It was a sad winter at Saranac Lake when Mr. Aldrich wrote the letter to Mr. Howells from which a quotation has been made. One does not associate sadness with the author of "Marjorie Daw" any more than one associates age or death with him; and, fortunately, he died seventy years young. His charming wit held age at a distance; the spell was too delightful to be broken! Mr. Aldrich was not a woodsman, but he took what came in the way of surroundings with invincible humor. At Tenant's Harbor, where his grounds were a thin slip of soil over the rock and his house almost hung over the sea, the local assessors, after the manner of their kind, promptly put up the valuation of the property. Mr. Aldrich protested against the increase of the tax, and declared that, if it was not reduced, he would "roll up the place" and carry it away! Rod and gun had small attraction for him, but he had immense attraction for everybody, and his talk before an open fire, as at a dinner-table, was an unforced, sparkling flow of wit. Even the banishment to Saranac and the anxiety that was eating his heart could not extinguish a torch that was always relighting itself. "The Saranacers," he wrote, "like the folk described by David Harum, don't dress for dinner, they dress for breakfast." Through all his humor there ran, however, a real feeling of tenderness for a community touched by many sorrows and lifted by much courage and self-sacrifice. There have been those who have felt that sickness was not too great a price to pay for Dr. Trudeau's companionship; and any trail made through the woods by the brave and the gifted must cross his path.

❀

The Philosophers' Camp belongs to a comparatively early period of the public history of the woods and of American writing. It was an outpouring of Boston and Cambridge, and it was the resort of the elect. One of Longfellow's rare indulgences in humor was his refusal to go to the camp if Emerson was to have a gun! It must be confessed that Emerson with a gun in his hands might have been almost as dangerous as those amateur sportsmen whose inability to distinguish between a man and a deer makes walking in some parts of the woods during the hunting season as perilous as wandering along the firing line in a skirmish. The "native" sometimes gets back at the "city man" in very good form. Lowell once expressed great surprise, not without a touch of reproach, that a resident near Marcy had never climbed that very good-sized hill. It came out in a later conversation that Lowell had never been to the top of Bunker Hill Monument; a confession which drew from the "native" expressions of the greatest amazement. A New Yorker was once urging a "native" for whom he had a great liking to visit him in the city. "You have never seen New York; you don't know how much it would interest you." "Oh, yes, I do," was the reply. "I suppose I'd go gawking around down there just as you do up here!"

❀

Mr. Warner was one of the early lovers of the Adirondacks, and readers of his delightful books profited greatly by his interest and experiences in the woods. Like most men of letters in this country, he was a good friend and a charming companion, with a gift of humor which was as genial as Irving's, though much

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

more modern. His "Bear Hunt" is one of the classics of his characteristic sense of fun. The guide, whom he made famous at the sacrifice of his modesty, was one of the most original of the old-time woodsmen. Like many of his craft, he not only knew the mountains and woods by heart, but he loved them. The beauty, solitude, and sublimity of them entered into his spirit, and his fine instinct often found quaint expression. After a day's tramp he once made camp near the top of a mountain. Walking a few rods from ground which the guide had selected, Mr. Warner came suddenly upon a noble view. Retracing his steps, he said, reproachfully, "Why did you put the camp here? A little further on we should have had the whole landscape." "Mr. Warner," was the significant reply, "you don't want to hog down such a view as that." This old guide loved climbing for its own sake, and often ascended Marcy alone. When some one asked why he was always going up the mountain, he said: "Well, I suppose because it gives a feller such a feeling of uphighstedness!"

❀

The vivid temperament of Robert Louis Stevenson, that gallant and adventurous spirit, was thrown into high relief by the background of winter in the Adirondacks. He hated the cold; for, although a Scot by birth and breeding, he was a born worshiper of the sun, and fell into the habits of the tropics as a bird drops into its nest; and there was something very pathetic about his exile in a region of deep snows and zero weather. From the sitting-room in his cottage one saw far up a dark ravine, somber with the pines rising above the snow; and the landscape which enfolded him had a touch of severity and loneliness quite alien to Mr. Stevenson's vivacious and quick-moving mind. To see him on a bitter day pacing up and down the room, nursing the fire, was like seeing a spirited and beautiful animal restlessly making the rounds of its cage. His talk was like his writing—picturesque, individual, full of the pith of keen observation. When the mood was on him, his comments on the climate, on American railways, food, and speech, expressed in the *abandon* of unlimited exaggeration, were mirth-provoking. If it were possible to report the talk of that winter, the lovers of the author of "Treasure Island" would add another to the long line of books in which the autobiographic element is unusually large. The love of publicity is one of the faults of the age, and there is a certain satisfaction in feeling that there are still heaps of treasure which have not been and never will be exploited. Much of the best talk is, unfortunately, too intimate for the note-book. The world already knows that one day in Saranac the death of Matthew Arnold was announced, and Mr. Stevenson, after a pause, said quietly, "He won't like God."

❀

These trails made through the woods by men of letters are so many that a map of them would show lines running through the region in every direction, and so interesting that a skillful guide would come upon no end of human qualities and of those fresh phrases in which language is perpetually recoined in private mints. Dr. Bushnell's noble imagination, capacious and creative beyond almost any that has been given to man on this continent, loved the camp and the primitive life; Dr. Bethune, eloquent among the men of an eloquent generation, took endless delight in having been arrested as a suspicious character in one of the towns on Lake Champlain when he came out of the woods on some errand, sunburned, weather-beaten, and shabby. There are those who will never cease to regret that they could not overhear a long conversation which took place years ago on the porch of one of the old hotels between Matthew Arnold and a "native" of the deepest dye; and the memory of a small local campaign enthusiastically conducted by a group of summer visitors, which ended in the election of Mr. James Bryce to Congress, recalls the ingenious and brilliant fun which has gone on for almost two generations in the great playground of the woods. They play best who work hardest, and the most delightful fun in the world is the overflow of rich natures and full minds.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE CANDIDACY OF MR. TAFT

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Seven years ago The Outlook had the pleasure of printing an article on William H. Taft written by Mr. Roosevelt when he was Vice-President of the United States. That Mr. Taft has carried out Mr. Roosevelt's prediction then made that he would "meet crisis after crisis with courage, coolness, strength, and judgment" is affirmed in the following letter just made public by the President. It should be explained that the letter of Mr. Kohrs to which the President replies was called forth by the statement of Mr. Bryan that he is the President's heir and natural successor. Mr. Kohrs is an old-time Montana cattleman. He and the President came into close relationship more than twenty years ago when they were both members of the Montana Stock Growers' Association. The intimacy has been kept up ever since. Mr. Kohrs is one of the pioneer citizens of the Northern Rocky Mountain region, and has taken a leading part in its great development—THE EDITORS.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.,
September, 9, 1908.

My dear Mr. Kohrs:

I have received your letter about the candidacy of Mr. Taft, the man who I feel is in an especial sense the representative of all that in which I most believe in political life.

Every good citizen should desire to see both prosperity and justice, prosperity and fair and righteous dealing as between man and man, obtain permanently in this great republic. As a people we are justly proud of our business industry, of our energy and intelligence in our work; and it is entirely right that we should ask ourselves as to any given course of conduct, "Will it be profitable?" But it is also no less emphatically true that the bulk of our people, the plain people who found in Abraham Lincoln their especial champion and spokesman, regard the question, "Is this morally right?" as even more important than the question, "Is this profitable?" when applied to any given course of conduct. Indeed, in the long run our people are sure to find that in all dealings, alike in the business and the political world, what is really profitable is that which is morally right. The last few years have seen a great awakening of the public conscience and the growth of a stern determination to do away with corruption and unfair dealing, political, economic, social. It is urgently necessary that this great reform movement should go on. But no reform movement is healthy if it goes on by spasms; if it is marked by periods of frenzied advance, followed, as such periods of frenzied advance must always be followed, by equally violent periods of reaction. The revolutionary and the reactionary really play into one another's hands to the extent that each by his excesses necessarily tends to arouse such disgust, such a feeling of revolt, in the minds of quiet people, as temporarily to restore the other to power. To permit the direction of our public affairs to fall alternately into the hands of revolutionaries and reactionaries, of the extreme radicals of unrest and of the bigoted conservatives who recognize no wrongs to remedy, would merely mean that the Nation had embarked on a feverish course of violent oscillation which would be fraught with great temporary trouble, and would produce no adequate good in the end.

The true friend of reform, the true foe of abuses, is the man who steadily perseveres in righting wrongs, in warring against abuses, but whose character and training are such that he never promises what he cannot perform, that he always a little more than makes good what he does promise, and that, while steadily advancing, he never permits himself to be led into foolish excesses which would damage the very cause he champions. In Mr. Taft we have a man who combines all of these qualities to a degree which no other man in our public life since the Civil War has surpassed. To a flaming hatred of injustice, to a scorn of all that is base and mean, to a hearty sympathy with the oppressed, he unites entire disinterestedness, courage both moral and physical of the very highest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

type, and a kindly generosity of nature which makes him feel that all of his fellow-countrymen are in very truth his friends and brothers, that their interests are his, and that all his great qualities are to be spent with lavish freedom in their service. The honest man of means, the honest and law-abiding business man, can feel safe in his hands because of the very fact that the dishonest man of great wealth, the man who swindles or robs his fellows, would not so much as dare to defend his evil-doing in Mr. Taft's presence. The honest wage-worker, the honest laboring man, the honest farmer, the honest mechanic or small trader, or man of small means, can feel that in a peculiar sense Mr. Taft will be his representative because of the very fact that he has the same scorn for the demagogue that he has for the corruptionist, and that he would front threats of personal violence from a mob with the unquailing and lofty indifference with which he would front the bitter anger of the wealthiest and most powerful corporations. Broad though his sympathies are, there is in him not the slightest tinge of weakness. No consideration of personal interest, any more than of fear for his personal safety, could make him swerve a hair's breadth from the course which he regards as right and in the interest of the whole people.

I have naturally a peculiar interest in the success of Mr. Taft, and in seeing him backed by a majority in both houses of Congress which will heartily support his policies. For the last ten years, while I have been Governor of New York and President, I have been thrown into the closest intimacy with him, and he and I have, on every essential point, stood in heartiest agreement, shoulder to shoulder. We have the same views as to what is demanded by the National interest and honor, both within our own borders, and as regards the relations of this Nation with other nations. There is no fight for decency and fair dealing which I have waged, in which I have not had his heartiest and most effective sympathy and support, and the policies for which I stand are his policies as much as mine.

It is not possible in the space of this letter to discuss all the many and infinitely varied questions of moment with which Mr. Taft as President would have to deal; let him be judged by what he has himself done, and by what the administration, in which he has played so conspicuous a part, has done. But, to illustrate just what his attitude is, let me touch on two matters now prominent in the public mind.

Mr. Taft can be trusted to exact justice from the railroads for the very reason that he can be trusted to do justice to the railroads. The railroads are the chief instruments of inter-State commerce in the country, and they can neither be held to a proper accountability on the one hand nor given proper protection on the other, save by the affirmative action of the Federal Government. The law as laid down by the Federal courts clearly shows that the States have not and cannot devise laws adequate to meet the problems caused by the great growth of the railroads doing an inter-State commerce business, for more than four-fifths of the business of the railroads is inter-State, and under the Constitution of the United States only the Federal Government can exercise control thereover. It is absolutely necessary that this control should be affirmative and thoroughgoing. All inter-State business carried on by the great corporations should, in the interest of the whole people, be far more closely supervised than at present by the National Government; but this is especially true of the railroads, which cannot exist at all save by the exercise of powers granted them on behalf of the people, and which, therefore, should be held to a peculiar accountability to the people. It is in the interest of the people that they should not be permitted to do injustice; and it is no less to the interest of the people that they should not suffer injustice. Their prime purpose is to carry the commodities of the farmers and the business men; they could not be built save for the money contributed to them by their shareholders; they could not be run at all save for the money paid out in wages to the railroad employees; and, finally, they could not be run judiciously, or profitably to any

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

one, were it not for the employment by them of some masterful guiding intelligence, whether of one man or of a group of men.

There are, therefore, several sets of interests to be considered. Each must receive proper consideration, and when any one of them selfishly demands exclusive consideration the demand must be refused. Along certain lines all of these groups have the same interests. It is to the interest of shipper, farmer, wage-worker, business man, honest shareholder, and honest manager alike that there should be economy, honesty, intelligence, and fair treatment of all. To put an effective stop to stock-watering would be a benefit to everybody except the swindlers who profit by stock-watering; it would benefit the honest shareholder because honest investments would not be brought into competition with mere paper; it would benefit the wage-worker because when the money earned does not have to go to paying interest on watered capital, more of it is left, out of which to pay wages; it would benefit the shipper because when only honest stockholders have to be paid interest, rates need not be improperly raised; it would benefit the public because there would be ample money with which to give efficient service. Similarly, the prevention of favoritism as among shippers does no damage to any one who is honest, and confers great good upon the smaller business man and the farmer, whom it relieves of oppression. Again, such supervision of accounts and management as will prevent crookedness and oppression works good, directly or indirectly, to all honest people. Therefore everything that can be done along all these lines should be done; and no man's legitimate interest would thereby be hurt. But after this point has been reached great care must be exercised not to work injustice to one class in the effort to show favor to another class; and each class naturally tends to remember only its own needs. The stockholders must receive an ample return on their investments, or the railroads cannot be built and successfully maintained; and the rates to shippers and the wages to employees, from the highest to the lowest, must all be conditioned upon this fact. On the other hand, in a public service corporation we have no right to allow such excessive profits as will necessitate rates being unduly high and wages unduly low. Again, while in all proper ways rates must be kept low, we must always remember that we have no right and no justification to reduce them when the result is the reduction of the wages of the great army of railroad men. A fair working arrangement must be devised according to the needs of the several cases, so that profits, wages, and rates shall each be reasonable with reference to the other two—and in wages I include the properly large amounts which should always be paid to those whose masterful ability is required for the successful direction of great enterprises. Combinations which favor such an equitable arrangement should themselves be favored and not forbidden by law; although they should be strictly supervised by the Government through the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which should have the power of passing summarily upon not only the question of the reduction but the raising of rates.

This railroad problem is itself one of the phases of one of the greatest and most intricate problems of our civilization; for its proper solution we need not merely honesty and courage, but judgment, good sense, and entire fair-mindedness. Demagogy in such a matter is as certain to work evil as corruption itself. The man who promises to raise the wages of railroad employees to the highest point and at the same time to reduce rates to the lowest point is promising what neither he nor any one else can perform; and if the effort to perform it were attempted, disaster would result to both shipper and wage-worker, and ruin to the business interests of the country. The man to trust in such a matter as this is the man who, like Judge Taft, does not promise too much, but who could not be swayed from the path of duty by any argument, by any consideration; who will wage relentless war on the successful wrongdoer among railroad men as among all other men; who will do all that can be done to secure legitimately low rates to shippers and absolute evenness among

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the rates thus secured; but who will neither promise nor attempt to secure rates so low that the wage-earner would lose his earnings and the shareholder, whose money built the road, his profits. He will not favor a ruinous experiment like government ownership of railways; he will stand against any kind of confiscation of honestly acquired property; but he will work effectively for the most efficient type of government supervision and control of railways, so as to secure just and fair treatment of the people as a whole.

What is here said as to his attitude on the railway question applies to the whole question of the trusts. He will promise nothing on this subject unless he firmly believes he can make his promise good. He will go into no chimerical movement to destroy all great business combinations; for this can only be done by destroying all modern business; but he will in practical fashion do everything possible to secure such efficient control, on behalf of the people as a whole, over these great combinations as will deprive them of the power to work evil. Mr. Taft's decision in the Addystone Pipe Line case while on the bench is proof, by deeds not by words, of the far-sighted wisdom with which he serves the interests of the whole people, even when those of the most powerful corporations are hostile thereto.

If there is one body of men more than another whose support I feel I have a right to challenge on behalf of Secretary Taft, it is the body of wage-workers of the country. A stancher friend, a fairer and truer representative, they cannot find within the borders of the United States. He will do everything in his power for them except to do that which is wrong; he will do wrong for no man, and therefore can be trusted by all men. During the ten years of my intimate acquaintance with him, since I have myself, as Governor and President, been obliged to deal practically with labor problems, he has been one of the men upon whose judgment and aid I could always rely in doing everything possible for the cause of the wage-worker, of the man who works with his hands, or with both hands and head.

Mr. Taft has been attacked because of the injunctions he delivered while on the bench. I am content to rest his case on these very injunctions; I maintain that they show why all our people should be grateful to him and should feel it safe to intrust their dearest interests to him. Most assuredly he never has yielded and never will yield to threat or pressure of any sort, as little if it comes from labor as if it comes from capital; he will no more tolerate the violence of a mob than the corruption and oppression and arrogance of a corporation or of a wealthy man. He will not consent to limit the power of the courts to put a stop to wrong-doing wherever found. This very fact should make the labor people feel a peculiar confidence in him. He has incurred the bitter hostility of foolish and bigoted reactionaries by his frank criticism of the abuse of the power of injunction in labor disputes, and he is pledged to do all he can to put a stop to the abuses in the exercise of the power of injunction. He will never promise anything that he will not do all in his power to perform. He can always be trusted to do a little better than his word, and the fact that before election he will not promise the impossible is in itself a guaranty that after election all that is possible will be done.

His record as a judge makes the whole country his debtor. His actions and decisions are part of the great traditions of the bench. They guaranteed and set forth in striking fashion the rights of the general public as against the selfish interests of any class, whether of capitalists or of laborers. They set forth and stand by the rights of the wage-workers to organize and to strike, as unequivocally as they set forth and stand by the doctrine that no conduct will be tolerated that would spell destruction to the Nation as a whole. As for the attack upon his injunctions in labor disputes, made while he was on the bench, I ask that the injunctions be carefully examined. I ask that every responsible and fair-minded labor leader, every responsible and fair-minded member of a labor organization, read these injunctions for himself. If he will do so, instead of condemning them he will heartily approve of them

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and will recognize this further astonishing fact, that the principles laid down by Judge Taft in these very injunctions, which laboring people are asked to condemn, are themselves the very principles which are now embodied in the laws or practices of every responsible labor organization. No responsible organization would now hesitate to condemn the abuses against which Judge Taft's injunctions were aimed. The principles which he therein so wisely and fearlessly laid down serve as a charter of liberty for all of us, for wage-workers, for employers, for the general public; for they rest on the principle of fair dealing for all, of even-handed justice for all. They mark the judge who rendered them as standing for the rights of the whole people; as far as daylight is from darkness, so far is such a judge from the time-server, the truckler to the mob, or the cringing tool of great, corrupt and corrupting corporations. Judge Taft on the bench—as since, in the Philippines, in Panama, in Cuba, in the War Department—showed himself to be a wise, a fearless, and an upright servant of the whole people, whose services to the whole people were beyond all price. Moreover, let all good citizens remember that he rendered these services, not when it was easy to do so, but when lawless violence was threatened, when malice, domestic and civic disturbance threatened the whole fabric of our government and of civilization; his actions showed not only the highest kind of moral courage, but of physical courage as well, for his life was freely and violently threatened.

Let all fair-minded men, wage-workers and capitalists alike, consider yet another fact. In one of his decisions upon the bench Judge Taft upheld in the strongest fashion, and for the first time gave full vitality to, the principle of the employers' liability for injuries done workmen. This was before any National law on the subject was enacted. Judge Taft's sense of right, his indignation against oppression in any form, against any attitude that is not fair and just, drove him to take a position which was violently condemned by short-sighted capitalists and employers of labor, which was so far in advance of the time that it was not generally upheld by the State courts, but which we are now embodying in the law of the land. Judge Taft was a leader, a pioneer, while on the bench, in the effort to get justice for the wage-worker, in jealous championship of his rights; and all upright and far-sighted laboring men should hold it to his credit that at the same time he fearlessly stood against the abuses of labor, just as he fearlessly stood against the abuses of capital. If elected, he has shown by his deeds that he will be President of no class, but of the people as a whole; he can be trusted to stand stoutly against the two real enemies of our democracy—against the man who, to please one class, would undermine the whole foundation of orderly liberty, and against the man who in the interest of another class would secure business prosperity by sacrificing every right of the working people.

I have striven as President to champion in every proper way the interests of the wage-workers; for I regard the wage-worker, excepting only the farmer, the tiller of the soil, as the man whose well-being is most essential to the healthy growth of this great Nation. I would for no consideration advise the wage-worker to do what I thought was against his interest. I ask his support for Mr. Taft exactly as I ask such support from every far-sighted and right-thinking American citizen; because I believe with all my heart that nowhere within the borders of our great country can there be found another man who will as vigilantly and efficiently as Mr. Taft support the rights of the workingman as he will the rights of every man who in good faith strives to do his duty as an American citizen. He will protect the just rights of both rich and poor, and he will war relentlessly against lawlessness and injustice whether exercised on behalf of property or of labor.

On the bench Judge Taft showed the two qualities which make a great judge; wisdom and moral courage. They are also the two qualities which make a great President.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Conrad Kohrs,
Helena, Montana.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TURKEY AND THE CONSTITUTION

BY JAMES L. BARTON

Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

WHAT are some of the general conditions in Turkey which led directly to the uprising in Macedonia soon after the 20th of July, 1908, resulting in the revival of the Constitution for all Turkey which had remained inactive since 1877? Sultan Hamid II has been an absolute ruler. His pride has centered in his complete personal mastery over every department of government and all officials, both civil and military. As he advanced in years he became increasingly suspicious of every one holding office or occupying a position of influence. He seemed so morbidly afraid of a popular uprising that any mention of an Armenian revolution or reference to a constitutional government or suggestion of a Young or New Turkey party threw him into a state of nervous panic. In order to protect his own person, to guard his administration from corruption by men who thought in terms of modern government, and to suppress any and all movements toward reform, he gradually built up about him a cumbersome, cruel, and expensive system of espionage. Every official, from the Grand Vizier at the Porte to the postmaster in a remote inland village, was watched and reported upon. One official was directed to make secret reports upon a colleague; and all men of wealth and consequent influence, and especially all who had received a degree of modern education, were always under sleepless surveillance from the watch-dogs of the palace.

No one knows how many of these men were engaged in the secret service, but there were undoubtedly many thousands. Some drew salaries of large proportion, while others were paid according to the service rendered. These spies well knew that they, too, were under observation by others who had been commissioned to see that they were loyal to their chief. The gates of the foreign embassies were guarded, and the names of all Ottoman subjects who entered them were reported to the police. Everywhere these sleuth-hounds of Yildez were doing their best to justify their appointment, and, if possible, to secure a rise in salary or a handsome bonus. It is reported that this large corps of secret service men were the only officials who received liberal pay, and who got it regularly, and in cash.

Through information thus obtained strange things took place. Of course there were never any hearings or trials. None were necessary when trusted spies had reported adversely. Groups of students in the Government schools disappeared, and the parents even did not dare ask a question. Men of wealth found themselves bundled off to Arabia in poverty, and officials in honor on one day were in exile, if not in their graves, on the next. The only thing certain about the life of an influential and intelligent Ottoman subject was his being under strict surveillance by those who were mainly concerned to satisfy their chief of their own efficiency.

During recent years the one horror of the Sultan has been the "Young Turks," which meant Turkish subjects who know about good government and are eager to see it tried in Turkey. All who were suspected of harboring such ideas were summarily treated. Many such have been banished into interior provinces such as Macedonia, Asia Minor, Armenia, and Syria. Some were given minor officers in their place of banishment, but all have been diligent in promoting their ideas. There is hardly a town of importance in Turkey to which one or more of these intelligent, thinking Ottoman subjects have not been exiled, and where they have not propagated their principles of reform as opportunity offered. This seed-sowing of modern ideas has been broadcast, and the seed has fallen into rich soil. During these years, secretly and in the dark, multitudes of Ottoman subjects have been studying the science of government with

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the best educated in the Empire as instructors. The lesson has been not the less impressive because secret, and the teacher none the less in earnest because his profession was perilous. Wherever these exiles went they found the people writhing under injustice. Excessive taxes were assessed and then collected by extortionate officials who, in the name of the Sultan, carried on a system of public robbery. Taxes paid in the spring were again demanded in the autumn, the peasant having no defense in the absence of tax receipts. These teachers of a possible new order of things did not need to take time to persuade their hearers that a change was desirable. Restlessness, approaching a state of sheer desperation, everywhere prevailed. In the meantime revolutionary committees or organizations among Armenians and perhaps other nationalities had identified themselves sympathetically if not formally with the New Turkey party.

Government by espionage and instruction of the masses by banished reformers have been going on in all parts of Turkey for many years, no one can say with certainty how many. It was inevitable that a crisis must come. The additional fact that all public officials, especially the army, were poorly paid in paper, if at all, brought things to a pass that seemed to be waiting only for a leader or an occasion to precipitate concerted action.

Such was the situation in Macedonia the latter part of July, 1908. The large army, half-starved and underpaid, was sent into the country to put down lawlessness among a people made desperate by prolonged oppression. Previous experiences had satisfied the soldiers that in battling with the hardy mountaineers, many of whom were fighting for their homes, they had little chance of success. Why should they throw their lives away in a useless conflict with people of their own blood, and for a sovereign who appeared scarcely grateful? This was indeed an opportune hour to strike for liberty. It is not yet known how completely the New Turks—called in Macedonia the "Committee of Ottoman Union and Progress"—had organized, but subsequent events show an excellent degree of co-operation.

In Monastir the army took oath of allegiance to this Committee; the troops in Salonika, Kortcha, and other parts of the country followed in their lead. A few officers who hesitated were summarily shot. Proclamations in the name of the Committee were posted in the leading cities, asking all to join the society. At Kortcha, in Albania, for instance, a time limit was set for joining the movement, after which all outside were to be regarded as traitors. In all Macedonia there seemed to be little hesitation. Other proclamations, enjoining orderly conduct, were posted, and within five days Macedonia was more quiet and life and property were safer than for twenty years previously.

In the meantime the leaders were in telegraphic communication with the Sultan at Constantinople. What had taken place was reported to him, and he was asked to declare a constitutional government without delay. It was intimated that the army was ready to march on Constantinople if he refused. He hesitated for a while, but when he learned that the Albanians were in the forefront of the movement, and that he could not depend upon the troops, he yielded to a demand that he could not resist. Ferid Pasha, his Albanian Grand Vizier, was summarily dismissed, and Said Pasha was appointed to succeed him, and Kiamil Pasha was placed upon the Council of Ministers—both men of liberal ideas, who had been saved by Great Britain when there was a price upon their heads. Stormy debates followed in the palace at Constantinople as to what could be done to meet the demands of the formidable Committee in Macedonia. Honeyed words and paper promotions had proved unavailing, and repeated telegrams from the front spoke of urgency. At last the Sultan yielded, and on Friday, July 24, issued an irade restoring the Constitution of 1876, which had been suspended since 1877.

The Constitution which is now revived was sanctioned by Sultan Hamid II soon after he came to the throne in 1876. At that time a European Commission met in Constantinople to sug-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gest methods by which the Sultan might set in order his European provinces. He desired to show Europe that he was able to work out reforms of his own. He therefore appointed a well-recognized reformer as Grand Vizier, and proclaimed a Constitution. This provided for a responsible Ministry, a Senate, a Chamber of Deputies, the right of public meeting, freedom of the press, the appointment of judges for life, compulsory education, religious liberty, and a long list of other rights and privileges belonging to an enlightened and free government. Within two months Midhat Pasha, who drafted the Constitution, was banished.

An election, however, was held, and in 1877 the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies met in a Parliament House that had been fitted up by the Sultan in Constantinople. At that time, in his speech from the throne, he repeated his promise for social reforms and a reorganization of the army and navy. The two houses were discussing this address when war broke out with Russia. Martial law was proclaimed in May, and in June Parliament was adjourned. Once again that year it was assembled, but the Sultan was not pleased with the independence exhibited, so, in February, 1878, it was dissolved, or "suspended," as he preferred to call it. It never met again.

This is the Constitution to which the thoroughly alarmed Sultan turned as the demand came up from his trusted troops, beloved Albanians and faithful Moslems, in Macedonia, for immediate and effectual reforms.

To this he solemnly swore fidelity in the most sacred way known to the Moslem, namely, upon the Koran. The Sheik-ul-Islam, the supreme high priest of the Mohammedan faith, exhibited to the people in Constantinople the book upon which this oath was taken, and made public declaration that it is the purpose of the Sultan faithfully to carry out his pledge. He even went further than this, and said that it is the spirit of Islam to give the fullest religious freedom to all the subjects of the Empire and to guarantee constitutional justice and liberty. All this committed the Sultan to the Constitution far more irrevocably than he was committed in 1876. It made also the Sheik-ul-Islam witness and sponsor to the people of the Sultan's promise.

The announcement that a constitutional government was granted was wired to the impatient leaders in Macedonia and published in the papers in Constantinople. The result was unparalleled in the history of any country in any age. All Turkey gave way to a carnival of joy. An order was issued abolishing the secret service, and freedom of the press was guaranteed by the Constitution. All political prisoners were released and those in exile were invited back to their homes. Incidentally the prison doors were thrown wide open, and the criminal shared the common joy of all. The occupation of the censors of the press was gone, and every paper in the Empire spread the glad news that a new day had dawned. New papers started like mushrooms in a night. Representatives from the Committee in Macedonia proceeded to Constantinople and apparently came to an understanding with the Sultan as to the situation. He was plainly told, it is persistently rumored, that if he did not appoint as ministers men of their choosing, his only safety would lie in abdication. The old members of the Cabinet, representing the régime of oppression, disappeared, and the new men quietly stepped into their places. Izzet Pasha, the much-hated Secretary of the Sultan, in spite of efforts by the new party to retain him, succeeded in boarding a British vessel at Constantinople and escaping to England.

The people of Turkey, with centuries of repressive discipline in the political school of the Empire, were supposed to have lost the faculty of spontaneous exultation or general demonstration of joy. But, impelled by a sense of liberty never before experienced, the entire population broke into an outburst of appreciation of the new order of things such as Turkey had never before witnessed.

The people gathered by thousands and by tens of thousands in the public squares of their cities to listen to the proclamation of liberty and the firing of salutes in honor of the occasion. These

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

crowds were composed of Christians and Moslems, who only a few days before had seemed to hate each other with deadliest hatred. Now they clap their hands and join their voices in shouting, "Long live the Fatherland," "Long live the people," "Long live liberty," "Long live the Constitution." Christian and Moslem leaders embraced and kissed one another in public, while tears rolled down the cheeks of thousands as they took part in the festivities. Great assemblies were addressed by Mohammedan and Christian speakers, all of whom exhorted the people to unity and the maintenance of order, declaring that religious distinctions are now done away, as all pledge their allegiance to the new Constitution and to the Ottoman Empire. In Salonika a float was drawn in an immense procession, upon which rode a girl dressed as the Goddess of Liberty. At Constantinople, in one of the large Gregorian churches, the assembly was addressed by both Mohammedans and Christians, and the Moslem band played the Armenian national air. For an Armenian to have sung this air one month before would have meant for him exile or death.

In one of the principal mosques of the capital a memorial service for the Armenians slain in the massacre of 1895 was held, in which Moslems and Christians fraternally joined. This was followed by a similar mass-meeting in an Armenian church, in memory of the Mohammedans who had laid down their lives for the freedom of their country. All united in the declaration that the massacred Armenians and the Moslems dying in exile were brothers in their common sacrifice for the freedom of Turkey.

These scenes of spontaneous celebration enacted in the great centers of population indicated the universal readiness of the people for the proclamation and their unanimity in the reforms. It is indeed an uprising of the people for liberty; and, by meeting their demands, the Sultan for the time made himself the most popular ruler sitting upon any throne. The carnival of joy gives hint of what their disappointment will be should there be any breach of good faith in securing to them all the privileges granted by the Constitution. Not the least of their joy is in the marvel that this revolution has been brought about almost without the shedding of blood. A few in Macedonia who hesitated to join the new party were executed, but in Constantinople there was no loss of life in completing the transfer from the old to the new régime.

The masses of Turkey know little of the duties and responsibilities of a Parliament. They are launching out upon an experiment unknown and untried. It remains to be seen how they will meet their own expectations in the measure of self-government which the Constitution grants. There are many able, educated men among the Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Albanians. The question is, Will these, laying aside all national and religious jealousies, be able to work together in the creation of a new government, and all under the leadership of Sultan Hamid? It is also an open question whether the Sultan himself, after a life of absolutism, can adapt himself to the new order and execute it in a way to insure a sympathetic following and substantial success.

There is danger that the people may be unreasonable in their demands and rebel against the collection of taxes adequate for the proper conduct of the Government. Only a beginning has yet been made. Much remains to be done.

In all the history of Turkey a reform has never been inaugurated with the same solemnity and religious sanction that attended the recent redeclaration of constitutional government. The highest sanction of Islam has been accorded it, and, so far as we can see, the Sultan could not materially alter his course without bringing himself personally, in the eyes of the people, into open conflict with his own religion and the faith of the great majority of his subjects. It is conceivable that, if he should find it impossible faithfully to carry out the provisions of the Constitution, he will be asked to step aside and permit his constitutionally proclaimed successor to fulfill his oath of loyalty.

Under a constitutional government

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

well established and righteously administered there are boundless possibilities for the material, intellectual, political, and moral advance of the Empire, so long regarded as decadent. This can be accomplished only by tireless labors and great sacrifices upon the part of those who bear responsibility. But it can be done if all national and traditional differences are buried in the one patriotic purpose to restore the country to something of its former power and glory and to weld the masses of its divergent population into a homogeneous nation.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the European Powers will not interfere with this endeavor upon the part of the people of Turkey to establish for themselves a safe and just government. They have the right to a free hand in working out the problem of government for themselves so long as they do not plunge the country into anarchy.

There has never been a time when Western peoples have had a greater opportunity to aid materially in making stable the new order of things in the Ottoman Empire. Under the Constitution, with compulsory education and a free press, Turkey will require aid from without in organizing and establishing schools all over the country, and in the preparation of a literature of the widest range. These needs are at once apparent. The colleges in the country should be immediately enlarged and strengthened, that they may be able to meet the demands that will be made upon them. The entire country is in need of normal schools to train teachers for educational institutions of the preparatory grades. Turkey needs and deserves the sympathy and co-operation of other nations, not by way of interference, but by way of fraternal assistance and genuine help to the full realization of all of the benefits of a representative and a constitutional government. The motto which seems to have been adopted by common consent is, "Liberty, Justice, Equality, and Fraternity." Every friend of constitutional government can sympathetically join with the people of Turkey in their honest endeavor to establish a new order for themselves upon these four corner-stones as their basis of union and mutual well-being.

SUMMER VESPER SERMONS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

THE ABUNDANCE OF THE TREES

The trees of the Lord are full.—Psalm civ. 16.

MAN works on plans of economy; God always with overwhelming abundance. It is said that one grain of wheat will produce half a million grains of wheat, and Pouchet is authority for the statement that in some fungi the cells multiply at the rate of ninety-six millions a minute. And this life is everywhere; on land, on sea, and in the air. The wind detaches from the rocks of the Himalayas little seeds and carries them upon its wings for hundreds of miles, with clouds their only soil. Grown to a kind of moss, they fall in the Arabian Desert, and men pick them up and call them manna, *i.e.*, "What is it?" not knowing whence they come. So the very clouds rain down growing vegetation on the heads of men.

And this abundance in vegetation is put to abundant uses in the service of man. It furnishes food, clothing, medicine, materials for his tools, rock-ribbed knees for his ships, timbers for his house, shingles for his roof, fuel for his fire. "The trees of the Lord," says the Psalmist, "are full."

Is this fullness waste? James Martineau answers the question:

> At seasons when they are not wanted, why should we grudge to the forest its rich carpet of superfluities—the beech-mast, the acorns, the fir-cones, the whortleberries, and the bracken, that are content to give their variegated pattern to the grass before they die? Would you prefer to count out the exact number of seeds and spores that are destined

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to become adult, and prohibit all the rest? Is it possible to apply a more niggardly conception than this doctrine of waste to the universal Cause?

And who questions Madame Dudevant, who well interprets the prodigality of God in explaining the prodigality of nature: "Nature is prodigal because she is rich; not prodigal because she is foolish."

If any men go hungry, it is not because the earth does not supply sufficient food for all human wants; if any men go naked, it is not because the earth does not supply clothing for all the needs of warmth and decency; if any men are houseless and landless, it is not because nature is niggardly in her provision of either land or shelter. If this teeming earth were duly cultivated and all that nature offers in her generosity were wisely distributed, there would be no poverty-stricken men and women. We are poor, not for lack of provision, but for lack of judicious wisdom in the use of that provision.

But if God thus provides for the body, which to-day is and to-morrow is not, can we believe that he makes only niggardly provision for the soul? The trees of life are full as well as the trees of nature: "God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, in all times, having all sufficiency, in all things, may abound unto all good works."

And yet: The Jews believed God's goodness was confined to Israel—he had none for the pagan; the Roman Catholic that his goodness was confined to churchmen—he had none for the heretics; the Calvinists that it was confined to the elect—he had none for the non-elect; and Christians very generally to-day believe that it is confined to those who have passed through some specified and defined experience of repentance and conversion—he has none for the unconverted publicans and sinners.

Strange how—

"We make His love too narrow
By false limits of our own;
And we magnify His strictness
With a zeal He will not own."

One may pluck on the prairie a bouquet of wild flowers which in the exquisite beauty of their form and color are unsurpassed by any that were ever gathered under hot-house roof. The birds carry the seeds; the very winds gather them in their invisible hands and fling them in a wide seed-sowing that no man ever equals. It is not without significance that in the New Testament the same word is used for wind and for spirit. The spirit of God, like the winds of heaven, goes everywhere; and wherever it goes it carries with it the seeds of a splendid life.

Did not Moses say that God visits the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate God? Yes; but he added that God shows mercy unto thousands of generations of them that love him and keep his commandments. The seeds of evil die out in the third or fourth generation; the seeds of good go on resowing themselves to all eternity. Did not Christ say, "Strive to enter in at the strait gate;" did he not say, "Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat"? Yes; but he did not say that those that go in thereat are left to end in death. Mr. George gathers out of the slums of New York five hundred boys and gives them training in the George Junior Republic. Of these five hundred, all of whom found it easy to enter on the broad way that leads to destruction, only ten have gone back to a criminal life. It is easier to disregard the laws of God and die than to regard them and live; and yet, notwithstanding this, such is the abundance of the life-giving of the Father, that when his work is ended, and the issues of life and death are summed up, this will be the result: "And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANNE'S TERRIBLE GOOD NATURE[1]

BY EDWARD VERRALL LUCAS

Author of "The Wanderer in London," "Listener's Lure," etc., etc.

THE SECOND OF FIVE TALES ABOUT CHILDREN

ONCE upon a time there was a little girl named Anne Wilbraham Bayes, Wilbraham being after her grandfather on the mother's side, a very clever gentleman living at Great Malvern, and writing books on Roman history, who has, however, nothing whatever to do with this story. This story is about Anne and her perfectly appalling good nature.

Where Anne's good nature came from no one ever could guess, for her father had little enough, always insisting on silence at breakfast while he read the paper and ate the biggest egg; and her mother had little enough, too, never seeing her children without being reminded of something which she wanted from the top left-hand drawer in her bedroom; while Anne's brothers and sisters had so little that they always forced Anne to be the one who should go on these boring errands. And so far as I have been able to discover, none of Anne's grandparents were particularly good-natured either, for old Mr. Bayes had a barbed-wire fence all round his estate in West Surrey, near Farnborough, and old Mrs. Bayes would not allow any fruit to be picked except by the gardeners; while old Mr. Wilbraham, in consequence of writing his Roman history all day long, insisted on perfect quietness, so that whenever the children were at Great Malvern they had to play only at those games with no noise in them, which are hardly worth calling games at all; and as for old Mrs. Wilbraham, she was dead. It looks, therefore, very much as if Anne either inherited her wonderful and embarrassing good nature from a distant ancestor too far back to be inquired into, or that it was a totally new kind, beginning with herself. For she would do the most dreadful things—things to make the hair of ordinarily good-natured people stand on end.

For instance, this is what she did once. She heard her mother complain to a visitor one January afternoon that there were no flowers in the garden at that time of year, and it made the view from the sitting-room window very depressing. After lying awake most of the night thinking how she might improve this view and make it more cheerful for her mother's eyes, Anne got up very early, while it was still dark, and went to the conservatory, and chose from it by candle-light a number of gay flowers, and these she carefully planted in the bed just in front of her mother's window. It was raining a little, and bitterly cold, and Anne's fingers became numb, and her feet like stones, and her nose pink, but she went right through with it without faltering until the bed was as gay as summer.

That was good nature, if you like, but no one seemed to think so. Mrs. Bayes, when she looked out of the window, instead of being cheered, screamed out "Oh!" and sent for her smelling-salts, and then became quite tearful over the ruin of her pet geraniums, freesias, carnations, cyclamens, and genistas. Mr. Bayes was perfectly furious, and said so several times in different ways, each more cutting than the last; while Anne's brothers and sisters thought it the greatest joke against Anne possible.

"You didn't really think they'd live, did you?" they asked her. "How absolutely dotty!"

Directly after breakfast the gardener dug them all up again and put them back in their hot-house pots. Anne was not punished for her folly in any other way than by want of appreciation; but if any one had seen her crying by herself in her bedroom they might have thought that she had been.

However, when Valentine's Day came round, which was about three weeks later, and all the little Bayeses found a

[1] Copyright, 1908, by the Outlook Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

parcel on their plates at breakfast—their Aunt Margaret being one of those few eccentric persons left who remember St. Valentine's Day—Anne's package was found to be twice as good as any of the others, containing, as it did, not only the ordinary present, but a gold bangle as well, with a little piece of blue turquoise hanging from it (from Liberty's probably), and this inscription on a tiny label: "From St. Valentine to the little girl who tried to make her mother's garden bright in winter, and was only laughed at and chidden for her pains."

So Anne really scored, you see; but, of course, it was a ridiculous thing to do, wasn't it? Just think of supposing that hot-house flowers would grow out of doors in January! It shows how perfectly absurd Anne's good nature could be.

That is one case. Now I will tell you of another.

One day the whole Bayes family were going to London—they lived near Leatherhead—for the day. They were going to Cousin Alice's wedding in the morning, and afterwards to the Hippodrome matinée. Marceline, it is true, was not there any longer, but it was a wonderful programme, Mr. Bayes said, and they were all immensely excited. Besides, they had bunches of flowers to throw at the bride, rice having now gone out on account of its being dangerous for the eyes and very smartful generally.

The train was full, but Mr. Bayes, by mentioning the fact overnight, had had a third-class compartment guarded for him by a porter, and into this they all climbed: Mr. Bayes, Mrs. Bayes, Arthur Lloyd Bayes, Gerald Gilmer Bayes, Marion Lease Bayes, Meta Cleghorn Bayes, and Anne Wilbraham Bayes. There were also two friends from Leatherhead who knew Cousin Alice, making nine in all.

Anne sat next the window, on the platform side.

All went well until the train drew up at the next station, but there an unfortunate thing happened. Scores of people were waiting to get in, and they began to push round the third-class carriage doors. Several came to the Bayeses' compartment, but, seeing that it was all one family in their best clothes, they had consideration, and passed on.

Gradually every one found a seat, either in the thirds or the seconds, and even the first—all except a poor, shabby old woman in a shawl, with a big basket, who tottered piteously up and down, trying in vain to find a place. Anne saw her pass, and peer into their carriage with an anxious and even tearful look, but Mr. Bayes frowned so forbiddingly that she hurried on.

At this moment Anne's terrible good nature overpowered her, and she leaned out of the window, and cried, invitingly, "Come in here—quick! There's room for one."

"Nonsense," said Mr. Bayes; "it's full."

"Oh, no," said Anne—"look! It says, 'To seat five persons on each side,' and we're only nine altogether. Come in here," she cried again to the old woman.

"But she's dirty," said Mrs. Bayes; "she'll spoil your frocks."

"Very likely got something catching," said Mr. Bayes.

"What a rotter you are, Anne!" said the others.

But meanwhile a porter had opened the door and pushed the old woman in. Anne stood up to give her her place; the others moved to the other end; and Mr. Bayes, who, after all, was a very good father, and exceedingly keen about health, let down the window with a bang, and hid behind his paper.

"I'm sure," said the old woman to Anne, "I'm very much obliged to you, missy."

She got out at the next station, and as she did so she handed Anne a little paper article from her basket, for she was a peddler, and said it was a present for her for being so good-natured; and so saying she hobbled off, and Mr. Bayes blew hard through his lips, as if he had come up from a long dive, and Mrs. Bayes made the children smell at her salts.

When Anne looked at her present she found it was a halfpenny row of pins, and this made every one laugh and quite happy again. Anne put them in her

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pocket and laughed too, although how she could find it in her heart to laugh, after ruining the railway journey like that by her unfortunate trick of good nature, I can't think.

The wedding was a great success until Cousin Alice, the bride—and a very pretty bride too—was coming down the aisle on Captain Vernon's arm (and the Captain looked every inch a soldier, and had across his forehead the nicest brown line, which he had brought back with him from Egypt, where he had been on duty before he hurried home to marry Cousin Alice); all went well until a silly boy, in his desire to cross the church and get to the door first and begin to throw confetti, stepped on Cousin Alice's beautiful white satin train and tore a yard or two nearly off.

She was as sweet about it as only Cousin Alice could be, but she stopped and picked it up, and looked round imploringly for help. And then happened that which I need hardly tell you, for you have guessed it already. The only person that had any pins was Anne, who stepped out of her pew and handed her little halfpenny row to Captain Vernon; and there and then, several people helping, the beautiful white satin train was made all right again, at least for the time being, and the bride and bridegroom walked on, smiling to right and left, and ducked their heads outside as the flowers and confetti rained on them, and got into the brougham, and the coachman cracked his whip with the white rosette on it, and they were driven to Uncle Maurice's house, where Cousin Alice used to live, but where she would now live no more.

After a while the Bayes family, with many other guests, arrived there too, to stay for a few minutes to see the presents and say good-by to the bride. It was a morning wedding, because they were going on a very long journey.

When Anne came at last face to face with Cousin Alice and Captain Vernon, Captain Vernon, who had suddenly become Cousin Phil, took out of his pocket a piece of money, and, holding it tight in his hand, said to Anne: "I owe you this."

"Oh, no," said Anne, "you don't. How could you?"

"How could I?" said Cousin Phil. "Why, I bought a row of pins from you this morning."

"Oh, no!" said Anne again. "I was very glad to have them for Cousin Alice to use."

"You may say what you like, Anne," said Cousin Phil, "but I consider that you sold them to me, and I intend to pay for them; and here you are, and you shall give me a receipt for it." And so saying, he stooped down, and Anne kissed him, and he kissed Anne; and then Cousin Alice kissed Anne, and Anne kissed Cousin Alice; and then other people pressed forward, and Anne walked away. And when she looked at the piece of money in her hand it was a sovereign.

All's well that ends well, says Shakespeare, but of course it was very unwise and very unnecessary of Anne to have leaned out of the window of that nice clean family compartment and invited into it a dirty old peddler woman, even if she was very infirm and unhappy and there was no room anywhere else. We must, as Mr. Bayes remarked on the way home—his words not very clear by reason of his eating all the time one of the chocolate creams which Anne had bought with part of her sovereign for the family at the Hippodrome—"We must," said Mr. Bayes—and the others all agreed with him—"we must, dear Anne, be a little careful how we exercise even so amiable a quality as kindness of heart. I am very glad to see you always so ready to be nice and helpful to others, but your brain has been given you to a large extent to control your impulses. Never forget that."

Here Mr. Bayes took another chocolate, and very soon afterwards their station was reached.

But did Anne profit by her father's excellent advice? We shall soon see, for now I come to the worst adventure into which her terrible good nature has ever led her.

You must know that the Bayeses were not rich, although they had rich relations and really never wanted for anything. But they lived on as little as possible, and on two or three mornings every week Mr. Bayes, after reading his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

letters, would remark that all his investments were going wrong and they would soon be in the workhouse. That was, of course, only his way; but they could not have many treats or many visitors, and it caused them to look with very longing eyes on the young Calderons, the children of the gentleman that had taken the Hall, the great house near by, for August and September, who used to gallop by on their ponies, and play golf and cricket in their park, and who never seemed to want for anything.

To know the Calderon family was the Bayeses' great desire, but their mother explained that it would not be right to call on strangers staying for so short a time, and nothing therefore could be done: which was particularly trying because, owing to the absence of something called dividends, the visit to Sea View, said Mr. Bayes, was this year an impossibility.

Such was the state of affairs on the morning of August 21, when Anne was working in her garden just under the wall which separated Mr. Bayes's property from the highroad. She was steadily pulling up weeds after the rain, and thinking how nice the sun made the earth smell, when she heard the beating of hoofs and the scrunching of wheels on the road, and a murmur of happy voices young and old. And then she heard a man's voice call out "Stop!" and the horses were pulled up.

"What is it, father?" she heard a girl's voice say.

And then the man's voice replied, "We shall have to go back. I've just remembered that no cups and saucers were put in."

"Oh, no, don't let's go back," said one child's voice after another. "It's so hot, and it doesn't really matter. We can drink out of the glasses."

"No," said the father's voice again, "we must go back. You forget that the Richardsons are going to meet us there, and they will want tea and want it properly served. We must have at least six cups and saucers. Turn round, John!"

By this time, Anne, who had been struggling to set a ladder against the wall, had got it to stand still and climbed to the top, and just as John began to turn the horses of the carriage, she called out:

"Please don't trouble to go back. I'll lend you the cups and saucers. I won't be gone a minute;" and before any one could reply she was down the ladder and running to the house.

Perhaps if she had not been in such a hurry, and had not been so genuinely troubled to think of the picnic party spoiling their pleasure by going back to the Hall (a horrid thing to do, as Anne remembered, after leaving it so gayly), she would have asked herself several questions—such as, "What right have I to offer to lend strangers cups and saucers belonging to my parents?" and "Is my head properly controlling my impulse?" and so forth. But Anne had no time for inquiries like that: all she could think of was getting the cups and saucers as soon as possible, and returning with them so as to save those nice picnic people from having to go back again.

Just before she reached the house, however, she remembered that old Martha, the cook, was in a very bad temper that morning and would certainly refuse to give them up; but Anne also remembered at the same instant that there was in the drawing-room a cabinet full of cups and saucers, which no one ever used, but which now and then a visitor took out and examined underneath, and she decided to take six of these instead—so, hastily seizing a basket from a hook in the hall, she took what she wanted from the cabinet and ran back panting to the gate leading to the road.

To her immense delight, the carriage was still standing there, and she hastened to hand the basket to the gentleman who was waiting in the road to receive it.

"Well, you are a little brick," he said, "and how hot it has made you!"

Anne gasped out something in reply, but not at all comfortably, because for one thing she was out of breath, and for another the children in the carriage were all looking at her very hard. But at this moment the gentleman, who had been examining the basket, gave a low

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

whistle and then called to one of the ladies to come and speak to him. She got out of the carriage and walked a little way apart with the gentleman, who showed her something in the basket and talked very earnestly. Then all of a sudden he called to the children to get out and play for a little while until he and their mother came back, and, taking Anne's hand, he asked her if she would lead him and his wife to her mother, as he had something to say to her, and they all three went off through the gate to the house.

The gentleman talked gayly as they went, and the lady held Anne's other hand very softly, and so they came to Mr. Bayes's study, where he was writing, Mrs. Bayes and the other children being in Leatherhead shopping. The gentleman and Mr. Bayes then talked together, while Anne led the lady about the garden until she was suddenly sent for to change her clothes—why, you shall hear.

What happened at the interview between Mr. Bayes and the gentleman can best be told by repeating the conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Bayes and the children at lunch.

"But where's Anne?" said Mrs. Bayes, as the servant removed the cover from the joint.

"Anne," said Mr. Bayes, "Anne? Oh, yes, Anne has gone for a picnic."

"For a picnic!" cried the whole family.

"Yes," said Mr. Bayes, "for a picnic with the people staying at the Hall."

Mrs. Bayes sat back with a gasp, and the children's mouths opened so wide you could have posted letters in them.

"Yes," said Mr. Bayes. "She was working in her garden when she heard Mr. Calderon order the driver to go back because cups and saucers had been forgotten. He is a very nice fellow, by the way. I find we were at Oxford together, although I did not know him there, but he has been intimate with Charley for years. It is the same Calderon, the architect, that built your uncle's house at Chichester."

"Do go on, father," said the children.

"Well," said Mr. Bayes, "what does that little duffing Anne do but sing out that they were not to go back, but wait a minute, and she would lend them the cups and saucers."

"Yes, yes, go on!"

"Well, and fearing that Martha—very properly—wouldn't let her have any for the party, what does she do but take six of the very best of my Crown Derby from the cabinet in the drawing-room, and scamper back with them!"

"My love," said Mrs. Bayes, "the Crown Derby that Uncle Mortimer left us?"

"Yes, the Crown Derby, valued only a month ago at two guineas apiece. Off she runs with it in a basket, and hands it over to Mr. and Mrs. Calderon. Mrs. Calderon, by the way, I like. She wants you to call. I said you'd go to-morrow."

"Do go on, father!"

"Well, where was I? Oh, yes. The Calderons no sooner saw the china than they realized what had happened, and brought it back to me. By a miracle there wasn't a chip on it. Of course I said I was very much obliged to them, and I offered some ordinary crockery, but Calderon said they would take it only on condition that Anne accompanied it in the capacity of caretaker and brought it back. So she went."

"I hope she changed her frock," said Mrs. Bayes.

"I believe she did," said Mr. Bayes. "They've gone to Chidley Woods, where the Richardsons will meet them, and they won't be back till six. Now perhaps I may get on with my lunch."

By the following Saturday evening, I may add, the Bayes children and the Calderon children were very friendly, and Arthur Lloyd Bayes had fallen off Harold Armiger Calderon's pony twice.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS FROM AN INDIAN BUNGALOW

BY AGATHA DANE

THE THIRD LETTER

I PROMISED, didn't I, to write and give you full accounts of my life and experiences in India? But I have no time! Before I came here I had a picture in my mind, as you probably have, of a long, idle day, in which letter-writing would play an important part in helping to save me from companionship with my own thoughts, and taking too long naps and reading too many novels. I thought of hours spent in a hammock in the veranda, with cooling drinks by my side, of having all my wants supplied as soon as realized by the quick, noiseless-footed Indian servants one reads about, of the slow passing of the hours of "the long, long Indian day" of the song—well, perhaps things are different in other parts of India. This is only the Punjab, and, after all, a foreigner who drew his ideas of American surroundings from a book the scene of which was laid in Florida or Texas might have a shock if he suddenly found himself settled for the winter in a little northern New England country village.

To begin with, where are the noiseless servants? I heard mine a few minutes ago making such a commotion near the back veranda that I rushed out and discovered the cook's boy and the waterman having a hand-to-hand fight. Half a dozen Indians can make more noise than forty Europeans, and as all the other servants were collected about, jeering, "sic"-ing the fighters on, weeping aloud, arguing, the noise was deafening. Of course no servant would dream of appearing in his master's presence with shoes on, but they clamp about outdoors in them, and drop them noisily on the veranda steps as they come in. Then no Indian house possesses such a thing as a call-bell, electric or otherwise, so if you want any one—and the special one you want is sure not to be where you want him—you have to clap your hands and shout. This shout is at once taken up by every other servant in turn, who seems to spring up out of the ground for the special object of making a noise, until the one you want appears, or you give up the attempt to get what you want as hopeless, and return inside the bungalow trying to persuade yourself you didn't want anything after all, or, at any rate, didn't want it very much. Half an hour later the missing servant will saunter in—"Memsahib is calling me?" You are probably taking a nap, or busy with a caller. You are not too pleased at being disturbed. He comes in without knocking, be it to your bedroom or even bath-room. I have spent many months in trying to teach my boy to knock on the door before he opens it, but my time and patience were spent in vain. Outside goes on a steady stream of chatter, chatter, in low tones to be sure, but none the less disturbing. One always hears one's own name; and Memsahib, Memsahib is a word repeated over and over. What are they saying about me? I wonder. Perhaps it is as well I do not know. And as the servant question is the thing most often discussed whenever two or three memsahibs are gathered together, perhaps it is only just that we should be talked about in our turn by the servants.

I have eighteen of them, and to-day I have been busy making up the beds. This seems rather unnecessary, with such a retinue, doesn't it? Do you remember Aunt Mary's faithful Maggie, and how she used to do all the work of that little cottage in Maine in the summer, besides looking after the hens and chickens, and at times the garden? What wouldn't I give for a treasure like that! But here the law seems to be one man, one kind of work, like the one-man-one-vote idea you hear so much of in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

England. Every servant can or will do nothing except the one thing you have engaged him to do. They call their *caste* to the rescue; in my opinion there is no end of humbug about all this caste business. So, because the Captain Sahib's bearer happens to be ill, and my chockra has just been dismissed on account of being found trying to sell my old watch in the bazaar, here I am, dusting the drawing-room, putting the others in order, and otherwise acting the part of what in America would be the housemaid.

Living in India would be comparatively cheap were it not for the servants' wages. Of course if you look at it in the light of only paying the beastie, for instance, instead of a water tax, or keeping your own watchman instead of helping support the city police or buying tickets to the firemen's balls, you feel more cheerful about it; but still, over sixty dollars a month is a great price out of a month's pay to spend on what at home would be considered luxuries—grooms, butlers, etc.—but which here aren't luxuries at all, but necessities, or rather unavoidable evils. The only one who is, possibly, superfluous is the gardener. As an excuse I must own I do like to have flowers about one's rooms. To do so in India it is not necessary to own a garden; but you simply hire a gardener. His business is to bring in fresh flowers every morning, though where he gets them is a mystery. They certainly are not any product of our own freshly plowed and planted plot; but probably he begs them from other people's gardens, with the promise of some of ours in the future, when they have grown.

Arranging them is also his work; or his small son does it for him—most hideously, too, according to our Western ideas. Four vases for the dinner-table corners will be crammed full of bright pink roses, and in the middle of each vase appears one large marigold. But the modern Indians seem to have no eye for color. One night we went to our Colonel's to dinner. The butler had volunteered to decorate the table, and the Colonel Memsahib, coming home late from the club, had not had her usual inspection. Behold it, when we went in, entirely covered with glass beads of various sizes and colors, strewn about in more or less geometric patterns. Don't say that you think it sounds "rather pretty." It might have been, I admit, but it wasn't.

The gardener "putters" about all day, his wife dutifully walking behind in his footsteps. He has no tools, but digs, and plants, and scoops out tiny canals with his hands, and his yoke of buffalo draw up water from the well, till our garden promises to provide us with all sorts of good things to look at and to eat. But I must go on to tell you about some of our other retainers. Such an imposing word, is it not?

Baby's nurse has left, and she has a dear old ayah, who was filling that position as valiantly as she does now, I have no doubt, in the year of the Mutiny. She is, after the Baby, a sahib herself, the most important member of the household. All the others try to be nice to her, since she is supposed to have unbounded influence with me, which she could use in their behalf. Moreover, she is, as she says, a *Cheestan*, which gives her a superior social standing; at least she is out of the caste system, can patronize the sweepers' families, help herself to anything she wants to eat, and is generally independent. Her Christianity doesn't amount to her ever going to church, but mine apparently does not keep me from losing my temper a dozen times a day, so I should not criticise. Baby loves to play with the gold button screwed into her nose and the enormous collection of dangling rings she wears in one ear. She is very proud of her English songs. She chants:

> "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where
> Be you go?
> I be go London, see my
> Little Queen."

But her little Hindustanee songs are prettier. She refuses to go with me to the hills this summer; she went once and found she had a room upstairs—a most dreadful predicament. "Up, up, and down, down. The old woman Memsahib, how I be doing?" Because she *is* old, a dear old soul, I cannot ask her to do any extra work for me. And

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I have given up, in despair, making a lady's maid out of the material furnished by any ayah I can get here. The one who met me in Bombay, with the tinkling anklets, was sent away after we had lost half our wardrobes, my gold thimble with turquoises, a pin or two, and many other things which it was impossible to trace to her more than any one else, but replacing which made a hole in our finances and made us feel that she was too expensive a luxury to be kept. I tried another who showed more interest in Baby than in me, and would insist on giving her those horrible highly colored native sugar candies to hold in her mouth; and number three was no better, and number four was quite the dirtiest individual I have ever seen. The Sahib swears that he saw me beat her, but I did not; I simply took her by the shoulders and put her out of the room. Surely I had provocation if any one ever did. I came in from a long walk and took off a pair of stockings white with the awful dust of the Meeammeer roads, and, flinging them in a corner, told her to wash them. In her zeal she snatched them up and then and there plunged them into a basin of warm water that had just been brought in for me to use for my face, and proceeded to scrub them with my toothbrush. After this I decided ayahs were a failure, until I could get a good madrassi and have a small boy called a chockra simply to keep my rooms neat and help the Sahib's bearer clean my boots, etc. Of course he is no use when it comes to getting dressed, and he cannot sew; none of my ayahs would do that. The one thing they *are* good at is brushing one's hair; they have a wonderfully soothing touch with their cold, clammy hands, and when my back got kicked by a horse the other day out hunting I found the Baby's old ayah equal to the best masseuse I have ever had rub me in America.

The sewing question is settled by my getting a durzie. He sits all day cross-legged on the back veranda, and does all the mending, and makes Baby's clothes, and liveries for the servants, and has, in addition, just finished relining our high cart; in fact, he has saved his wages many times over. These Indian durzies can copy almost anything, but when left to their own devices are apt to make most annoying mistakes. They have no sense of symmetry, and I have had a waist returned "finished" with one more button-hole in front than there was a button for. They sew hooks on opposite one another, and the eyes ditto, and collars hind part before, and make both sleeves for the same arm unless watched inch by inch. To say a person's clothes look "durzie made" is a great insult out here, where all really good things are supposed to come from England, and where the so-called English shops charge such outrageously high prices for the strange old shop-worn collection of clothes and shabby flowers and ribbons. But my old durzie sits and sews and takes his time, and is paid by the month with the other servants.

Of Gunga Din, the Sahib's bearer, I have already written. He is one in a thousand—a most distinguished-looking old man, with some fine gold ornaments hung around his neck and a pointed gilt cap under his turban. He stalks about among the other servants in a most superior way, and his manners to us all are lofty and condescending, but the Sahib's clothes and uniforms are looked after better than by any English valet, and he is invaluable in the moral effect he has in keeping the peace of the household. He is a great friend of the old ayah, and when he thinks no one is looking he plays with and pets Baby, whom he adores, but is most too dignified to show any such emotion in public. The only drawback to his being a perfect servant is that he is a Hindu, and cannot touch our food, so when the Sahib is in camp he has to get another servant to wait on him at table. Last time he took the messachi, the old cook's son, who is a bright boy and speaks English.

I have told you about the cook already, and I hardly know what to say concerning the khitmagar, Ahmed Shah, except that he reminds me of a faithful dog. He wants a new tin of silver polish and one of brass-cleaning stuff every week, which is rather expensive. Most of his time he spends sitting on the back gate-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

post, chanting his prayers in a loud sing-song from an enormous book. The other day I heard a jingle of bells and a cart drove up filled with white, ghost-like figures of veiled women. Ahmed Shah proudly informed me that they were his wife and her people come to call on me. After every man on the place had been made to vanish, they took off their veils and came into the drawing-room. There were seven of them and three children—all in the most gorgeous dresses of scarlet, purple, and gold spangles, and "rings in their noses and bells on their toes," and glass bracelets and silver anklets. I felt quite shabby among them in my tailor-made coat and skirt and no jewelry. The children were such pretty little things, as all Indian children are, with their little brown faces and big black eyes. Ahmed Shah proudly introduced them: "This thing my wife, this thing my mother, this my wife her mother," etc. Then he went away, and my callers all proceeded to sit on the floor. Conversation was rather handicapped by the fact that I knew only about two words of their conversation and they couldn't speak a word of mine, but I had Baby brought in for inspection, and showed them my pictures and silver things and gave them some roses. They all laughed a good deal and chatted together, then they solemnly shook hands with me one by one and went away in the cart with the sleigh-bells. Poor things! think what their secluded lives must be. My other servants are the mali or gardener, the beastie, *i.e.* water-carrier, the sweeper, the watchman, and the grooms, called syces. Besides these there is the Sahib's orderly, by name Bahardan Khan, who looks like a cut-throat but is useful in many odd ways. The beastie is an old soldier, and plays the trombone as he learned to do in the band. He goes about in an airy costume with his goatskin water-bag slung over his shoulder, and I pay him one rupee a week for charcoal with which to heat the water for our baths. Our watchman, or chowkidar, is a Brahmin, and therefore superior by caste to all the servants. His stage properties are a long, thick stick, a blanket draped about him for extra warmth these cold nights, and a lantern. I remonstrated against his carrying the lantern in his hand when he made his hourly tour of the house in the night. "Any thief," I said, "could know just where you were, and would wait till you were around one side of the house, and then proceed to break in on the other." The Indian mind is not logical, and he failed to understand why I insisted on his letting his light stand all night on the veranda where he could get it in case of need. After the first night I told him also he must not sing, because that woke me up. He replied that his father had told him he must go about clearing his throat noisily and coughing—which is indeed the time-honored custom of his guild; that he had tried it and it hurt his throat, so his father told him he might thump his stick and sing as an alternative. I asked a Scotchman here if the chowkidar got his name because he was to be heard choking all night—not an original joke, but one that he thought very funny when he at length saw the point.

It is a long step from a Brahmin to the sweeper caste—the lowest there is. Mrs. Steel, in her book on Indian housekeeping, had a great deal to say in praise of the sweepers as a class. In her opinion they are the cleanest of all Indians, since they can keep themselves and their house so by doing work that is forbidden the others. The sweeper not only does all the sweeping and cleaning in the house, but has to take care of the compound and stables as well, and feed and brush the dogs. Mine is a nice man, and is the only servant who has never refused to do anything I have asked of him.

The number of syces you keep depends on the number of your horses; every horse and pony has its own syce, and the one who takes care of a horse gets paid more than one who has a pony to look after. The head syce is paid extra every month to buy cleaning materials and see that the harness-room in general is kept in order. An odd thing about their caste is that they cannot lead a dog by a chain, but are quite content to carry him in their arms, or hold him if his collar and chain are first taken off. They won't even carry a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

chain if you want to take the dog out riding with you and tie him up afterwards. In India you need a syce whenever you go to call, or out to dinner, or anywhere, since there is no way of putting your horse up in any one else's stables, or any such thing as a hitching-post, and at places like the Club there are no stables at all. The syce unharnesses the horse, and sits on the ground holding him with a rope by the hour, till you are ready to go home. Then he climbs upon a queer, uncomfortable little seat behind your cart, and hangs on, with his feet dangling almost to the ground—unless it is sunny and you fancy an umbrella; in which case he manages the difficult feat of holding one over you and keeping himself standing up at the same time. When you ride he runs along with you or goes ahead and waits where you told him to meet you, be it a five-minute walk or ten miles away. Each horse and pony has also to have a *grass-cutter*, but that costs the same as buying the grass or hay direct.

I have almost forgotten the washerman. He insists on being supplied with a table and an ironing sheet. He also usually demands soap and starch, but the wise Indian memsahib makes him find his own. His wages are about five or six dollars a month; but no one can estimate the wear and tear on one's clothes from his method of beating them on stones and letting hard rubbing take the place of soap—for economy's sake. Once a week he brings back the clean clothes and counts out the others; an unnecessarily lengthy proceeding, very trying to one's patience.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR THE PRISONER

BY AN ELMIRA GRADUATE

A LITTLE less than three years ago, on a balmy spring day, a wan-faced, desolate-looking German youth, probably twenty-two years of age, came plodding down Fifth Avenue. All the morning he had sought employment. His use of the English language was limited, and he could tell of no special occupation at which he was proficient; nevertheless he earnestly sought work—and did not find it. He was too slender for heavy manual labor; he was not "Americanized" enough to appeal successfully to shopkeepers; trade bosses had no time to waste talking to a man who knew no trade. They could get plenty of boys living at home to start at the bottom of the business for $3 a week, and, besides, the dull season was just coming on—they did not need him. Of employment agencies he knew nothing, and he had not a cent with which to buy a newspaper.

When he landed, the little sum of money he hoarded so carefully seemed an ample fortune for weeks to come—at least until one of the fabled big-paying positions could be secured. But his money seemed to slip away with astonishing rapidity, and he soon wrote home for assistance. The same day, in a crowded street car, his pocket was picked of the clumsy wallet which contained nearly every cent he had in the world. It would be more than a fortnight before he could possibly receive assistance from home, and as he drifted around that morning, unknown, penniless, and hungry, he was desperate.

Now, it is no easy matter to steal on the streets of New York in broad daylight without being detected. So the German, though now on the deliberate outlook for a chance to pillage, tramped many weary blocks without encountering any encouraging signs. Finally he saw inside the weather doors of a home a diminutive rubber plant in a common clay flower-pot. In the section of Germany where he hailed from rubber plants were a rarity and of some little value. He determined to steal this plant so that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he might eat. No sooner determined than done. Rapidly mounting the steps, he hugged the coveted plant to himself and retreated. A stumble, a lunge, and, though himself saved by the balustrade—with the pot still clutched to him—in a moment the rubber plant lay broken on the steps. The "thief" realized his loss, but fled until he had turned a corner or two and put several blocks between himself and the scene of his burglary. Examining the flower-pot, he concluded to endeavor to dispose of it for what few cents it would bring; but just as he was concluding the sale of it for five cents, he was arrested.

It was his entire ignorance of any trade which brought him to crime. It was his crime which gave him the trade that proved his salvation.

That was, as recorded, less than three years ago. To-day this same young foreigner is employed in one of New York's most progressive manufacturing establishments at a good salary. He is a master mechanic at the trade, and, though he has been with the firm only for something like four months, is already assistant foreman. He speaks English well, is extremely industrious and steady, and enjoys the esteem of his employers as well as of the men under him.

Why? What, in so short a space of time, has wrought such a transformation in one who but a while ago, in a weak moment, turned his hand toward theft? The method of teaching industrial training at the Elmira Reformatory. For the embryonic thief was convicted as a burglar—the law reckons it burglary to even lift the latch of an unlocked door in entering and stealing an article, however insignificant, from another's dwelling—but, fortunately, the one word pronounced in sentence by the judge was "Elmira."

Every student of criminology knows that our laws embody no attempt to make the punishment fit the crime—that is, in individual cases. The law said to this young man: "I do not punish you for stealing that flower-pot, but to prevent other flower-pots from being stolen, and under my indeterminate sentence the burglar who entered and stole a thousand dollars' worth of goods from the house next to the one from which you took the pot will (for this is his first offense, too) receive no more and no less punishment than you, if you each abide by Elmira's rules and earn a speedy parole. Your release will be assured as soon as your *safety* has been assured by mental improvement and by the technical and practical acquirement of both a moral and a physical power that will keep you from stealing and open to you the door Thrift, which leads to Prosperity." And, hard as it seemed, the punishment proved the making of the German, as it has for many others. In another State, where penology has not made such a beginning in the correct solution of its problem by the use of trade teaching, the indeterminate sentence, and probation, the German might have had the words "hard labor" pronounced over him, and found himself for a definite period a slave to daily toil merely calculated to pay for the prisoner's "keep" and to add a little to the State's coffers. Most likely, if such had been the case, he would, as a result of such punishment, have been returned to society a decided menace. For though his environment had been good and he was not addicted to intemperance and carried no hereditary taint in his veins, such are the promptings of a weak, vacillating nature, when thrown into contact with crime-hardened crooks who are not, when confined, industrially occupied with a view to affording them the wherewithal to turn from their nefarious walks, that in nine cases out of ten the inexperienced young convict will carry away from prison a head filled with crooked schemes and ideas to be ventured upon at the first favorable opportunity.

At Elmira, however, the German found himself denied the privilege of converse with any one. He was bluntly informed that, according to the law, he might be detained there for ten full years, and that it was "up to him" to get out. In only one manner could he possibly accomplish this—through work, and hard work at that. In his interview with the trades school director of this pioneer institu-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion in craft teaching, where industrial training has been the keynote since 1876, the German was told that what this country wants is a man who can do some one thing with a degree of excellence. He was informed that the day of the Jack-of-all-trades, the all-around man, as he thought himself when he left his native town, had passed, and that his only salvation lay in his becoming a skilled workman at one thing; finally, he was urged to get all "out of the State" he could while confined, and promised that if he diligently applied himself, day by day, towards acquiring both the means and the disposition for earning an honest livelihood, maintaining at the same time a good record for behavior and good marking in the school of letters, he would be paroled back to New York City in just thirteen months. Then he was reminded that a failure in any one of the monthly trade examinations would mean thirty days longer at Elmira, and dismissed to his cell, where he might examine the following list of trades and select the one he fancied:

Barbering, bookbinding, brass-smithing, bricklaying, cabinet-making, carpentry, clothing-cutting, electricity, frescoing, hardwood-finishing, horseshoeing, house-painting, iron-forging, machine wood-working, machinist, mechanical drawing, molding, paint-mixing, plastering, photography, plumbing, printing, shoemaking, sign-painting, steamfitting, stenography, stone-cutting, stone masonry, tailoring, tinsmithing, typewriting, and upholstery.

There is small need to follow the German through the prison. He, like ninety-five per cent of his fourteen hundred fellow-prisoners, took up the study of his chosen craft with zeal, not only mastered the trade but excelled in it, and was, in the minimum time required to earn the parole, on his way back to New York. The reformative chapter in his life is closed. His mind is now no more likely to return to wrong-doing than that of any other law-abiding citizen, nor as likely, for he has tasted of the consequences. There is no need or reason for him to even think dishonestly, for now he possesses something which no pickpocket can ever take from him, and at which he can always realize an honest dollar.

View the German's case alongside that of another young fellow-prisoner of mine. He is now twenty-six years of age. He was sentenced to Elmira with two confederates for highway robbery. Hardly had the prison doors clanged behind him than he was pardoned—an extremely rare happening at Elmira. After a time I was able to visit the haunts of this one-time acquaintance. I found him lounging in the rear room of a saloon, seemingly happy, and very plentifully supplied with money. I learned that, upon receiving executive clemency, he had gone South, again fallen into the disfavor of the law and been sentenced to a year on the Georgia "chain-gang," where the chain around the ankle and the long black strap form the guiding influence. On the chain-gang all that is taught is how to bear down on the handle of a pick or shovel. Upon release, the man in question quickly drifted back to New York, more of a criminal than ever.

I remarked to him that he would have been better off if the Governor had left him at Elmira, and that he would now be equipped with a knowledge worth having. "Yes," said he, "if I only had a decent trade I'd quit 'grafting' tomorrow. There's nothing in it. You never know where you stand, and you are bound to get it sooner or later. But I can't start to peddling chopped ribbons for eight dollars a week." He meant what he said, and from his point of view this fellow is tied, hand and foot, to crime, flourishing in his unlawful practices, yet sincerely wishing himself away from them. How much better would it have been for him to have stayed at Elmira! It will be a greater blessing for him than for society when the hand of the law clutches him again and tosses him into some place like the Elmira Reformatory.

Though trade teaching in its infancy was begun at Elmira over twenty years ago with a class or so in brush-making, molding, and iron-working, there was such strong opposition to the idea at the outset that it is only in recent years that the example has been really earnestly followed throughout the country. Even

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to-day it is in barely more than half the States that we find industrial training in operation among grown criminals. Yet so thoroughly has the idea been carried out at Elmira that a vocation will be found to suit any temperament or condition. A great, hulking, two-hundred-pound laborer, perchance, finds his calling as a blacksmith, an iron-worker, or a stone-cutter, while for the frailest in physique a lucrative occupation is taught.

I well remember a notorious forger who was sent to the prison. He was steeped in cunning and crime, but, as it was the first time he had ever been apprehended, and as the judge still saw possibilities in him, he was committed to Elmira. This crook had never done a day's work in his life other than devise wicked schemes and wield a pen unlawfully. When interviewed, this prisoner calmly informed the director of the trades-teaching that he would obediently follow any course prescribed, but that he felt no desire to select a trade, as he would never use it in the outer world, consequently what he studied was immaterial to him. And it is most unlikely that a man who had been a lawbreaker so long, and who had obtained money, though dishonestly, so easily, would soil his hands at manual toil for four or five dollars a day. Yet the trades school director did not despair of teaching this criminal that through industrial training alone he might be brought to see that, after all, the straight path only is the one worth while. It chanced that an innovation of some little importance was about to be consummated at the reformatory. Stenography and typewriting were to be added to the trades, and telegraphy dropped from the list. In fact, the typewriters and other paraphernalia were already *en route* to Elmira. And so the director broached the subject to the forger, and offered to make him the dean of the class if he would apply himself to become an expert stenographer. The prisoner little expected to meet such a trade behind prison bars, and naturally accepted the offer with avidity; the study was much to his liking and he worked hard and conscientiously. In a trifle less than a year he became so proficient in the art as to supplant the citizen instructor of the class. He filled the position for more than a year, as, on account of violations of the prison constitution, he was detained longer than he need have been.

To-day he is doing a thriving legitimate business as public stenographer, and can, I believe, hold his own with any expert in the State. He has taken an active part in aiding the stenographers' union in New York to strengthen their organization. As a highly respected man, supporting a family, he expects soon to close the door on his past record by application to Albany for the restoration of his citizenship—a boon that it is to be hoped will be granted.

Elmira's industrial teaching reaches all—good, bad, or indifferent, big or little, enlightened or illiterate. But it cannot teach all the branches that might be requested from its heterogeneous population, as this little incident will disclose:

On a Sunday morning a dozen or so new arrivals were occupying the "mourners' bench," just without the offices of the Superintendent, awaiting the interview which must precede their actually being admitted to the prison routine. One of the number was a dwarf, scarcely higher than a six-year-old child. His biography stated that he was twenty-nine years of age, but he looked much older, though, judging from the vacant expression of his face, his mental forces were nearly as dwarfed as his body. With a couple of inmate bookkeepers I was furtively watching the actions of this extremely repulsive-looking prisoner, when one of the clerks, by way of comment backed by a desire to hear the prodigy speak, asked him:

"What trade are you going to learn?"

"Who, me?" drawled the man, with a fearful Hebrew accent; "I dakes up shuspenders an' collar buddons."

He had no idea of the reason for the explosive mirth which his declaration provoked; and as with him so it was with many others. They vaguely understood that they would learn something at which the dollar might be made, but that was all, except that they naturally connected the idea with what they knew of business where they came from. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

little Hebrew, the extent of whose business had rested in assisting his brother to make sales from a push-cart, had been committed for assaulting one of his competitors. To-day he is a peaceful enough tailor and clothing-cutter, his earnings averaging five dollars a day the year round.

I have illustrated how the susceptible man who falls in time of temptation and need may sojourn in Elmira and receive, besides moral strength, a substantial means of support; how criminals themselves are coming to appreciate the value of a trade; how the confirmed, habituated crook and the ignorant, weak-minded East-Sider may alike find their true reformation and future calling through their own efforts at industrial training; and, last but not least, it must be stated that even the occasional "swell" who comes within the ban of the law, no matter how cultured the environment he has bolted nor how accomplished he himself may be, finds at Elmira some one thing better than he has ever had before.

I have in mind the case of a young broker, a college graduate, with a good income and accustomed to being petted and pampered all his life. Through gambling he became involved in pressing debt. He wished to avoid disgraceful exposure, and, when he thought he knew a "sure thing," he forged, just for enough to back the gamble. A payment on his own income would soon be due, and even if the wager should be lost he could make good the forgery without discovery—but it was a sure thing. Here the old story repeats itself. The money was lost, and the broker, his credit ruined and his every dollar dissipated, was helpless. A day or so passed, and on the very morning on which he received the installment he so eagerly awaited, his forgery was dragged to light. For what was hoped might be the man's own good, the charge was pressed and influence brought to bear in having him committed to Elmira. Upon arrival there the prisoner took up the study of mechanical drawing. A latent talent asserted itself, and advancement was so steady that to-day the ex-broker is engaged in a notable architect's office as draughtsman with a handsome salary and the promise of a brilliant future.

There is only one harm or anything like it that ever resulted from trade teaching in prison. It was that wrought by a man who went to Elmira and learned to be a photo-etcher and engraver. He was an old-time offender, but somehow managed to beguile the jury into believing that he was on trial for his first wrong act. During his three years' stay in the reformatory he thoroughly mastered the art of engraving, and upon his release he took up the manufacture of money—greenbacks—at which he was for a time successful. He was eventually captured, and confessed. How quickly photo-engraving and etching were abandoned at Elmira! and to-day the great roomful of machinery used by those classes stands all covered with rust and dust. Here was a case where a man deliberately used a good means for a bad purpose. The union scale of wages for engravers hovers around thirty-five dollars a week—a good living for any man—yet this criminal purposely selected that very trade at Elmira in order that he might return to the field of his activities as a counterfeiter.

It is not an exception for the young man who goes to Elmira and returns to his native town to settle down to work at what he has learned there, but by far the greater majority do this—statistics claim seventy-four per cent; and though familiar with many cases, I can think of but very few of my fellow-prisoners who have remained on the downward course.

The reformatory not only compels a man to learn a trade, but it requires that he shall secure, through letter-writing, before he shall be released, a situation at the trade learned while in confinement. When the prisoner is proffered employment, a representative of the institution immediately investigates the position and interviews the would-be employer. Everything being satisfactory, the prisoner is paroled. His first duty upon reaching his destination is to report to the branch of the Prison Association located in his town. He must also, for at least six months, submit written reports to the reformatory Superintendent, for he is still under the jurisdiction of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the State and liable to return for violation of parole if he does not comply with the reporting rules. The reports submitted, which I quote below, may seem puerile to the casual reader, but it will be recalled that they were, perhaps, written by those who had never before been qualified to earn anything like a good day's pay, and who are elated in their new-found power:

New York City.

General Superintendent:

I arrived here at 8:30 last evening, and went at once to my home. I reported to the Prison Association representative and had a nice talk with him, and was much encouraged by what he said.

Hereafter sir, I shall do all that is within my power to do what is right, and be an honest upright man. I have no words to express the thanks I owe you.

My parents thank you very much for the kindness you have shown me while under your care.

I have visited my place of employment and arranged matters with my employer. In spare hours I will go out and make sales for the firm. Thus you see sir, I am now able to make an honest living, which is more than I was able to do before coming under your care.

Trusting this my first report proves satisfactory, I am, etc.

Buffalo, N. Y.

General Superintendent:

I can now state with the utmost confidence that I am assured of success. Since my release from Elmira I have not lost one day's work, and each succeeding month finds me in a more secure position. I am still employed at my trade, frescoing, and am averaging twenty-four dollars a week. I have saved fifty-one dollars since my release, bought two suits of clothes valued at forty dollars, and various other articles to the amount of forty dollars. So you see that my future looks brighter than at any time in my life. I will now close, and I shall always regard the Elmira Reformatory as the means of securing my present foothold in the world.

Very Respectfully, etc.

New York, N. Y.

General Superintendent:

Enclosed you will find my second report, that for the month of April, and I am glad to say that I am getting along nicely. I have been working steadily at the steamfitting trade.

I have earned $35 thus far this month, and have spent $16 for board, $2.50 for carfare, and $2.50 for a hat. The remainder, $14, I have saved.

Since my release from the Reformatory I have saved $22.25. I hope this report will prove satisfactory to you, and also to the Board of Managers. Trusting that you are in the best of health, I remain, etc.

The ideas which a man learns at Elmira through the very habit of industrial training are apparent in each of the letters reproduced, which are fair samples of those submitted by a thousand men who are yearly paroled from Elmira.

If, at the expiration of six months, the paroled prisoner has conducted himself properly, he is granted an absolute written release, and is then really free. Perhaps he has served only one and a half years on an indeterminate sentence of twenty years. Perhaps he did not take himself firmly enough in hand, and was returned to prison for violating his first or second, or, as in one case I knew of, his sixth parole, and served in the prison six, eight, or ten years; yet he will in all probability eventually earn an absolute release. For very few ever serve the maximum time prescribed by the law, and only one in every sixty is ever returned to Elmira. On the other hand, so efficiently and steadily have the vast majority worked when paroled to awaiting positions, that shop superintendents and trades bosses have been giving special efforts toward procuring the services of these industrial-trained Elmira graduates.

In conclusion, let it be said that the benefits which are reaped, first by those who have strayed from the straight path, and later by society itself, from the seeds sown by industrial training in prisons, are unutterably good and lasting. For through just their ability to work with their hands, many, very many young but not vicious crooks will develop the sprouting seeds of thrift into honesty, integrity, and good citizenship. The day is to be hoped for when all the States in America will exert themselves to follow the leadership of the great two-million-dollar Elmira Reformatory, at least to the extent of endeavoring to give to and not take from the poor unfortunates who populate their penal institutions.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Comment on Current Books

Novels and Tales

Mr. Chambers has a large following among American novel readers, as a glance at the lists of best-selling books for two or three years past conclusively shows. His versatility is notable, for he has written several kinds of story, ranging from the purely fantastical and whimsical like "Iole" to the solid, not to say stodgy, historical novel of which "Cardigan" is an example. His new book, "The Firing Line,"[1] belongs more nearly to the class which includes his "The Fighting Chance" and "The Younger Set," but is less trying to the nerves than the former, which, with great vigor, had also disagreeable and unedifying scenes of brutality and coarse passion. In "The Firing Line" the author studies money-spenders from the North in Florida, and joins abundant local coloring with the social analysis to which he is addicted—analysis which is true but superficial. Scenes in an Adirondack camp also figure in the story. The book may be best described as having in certain parts humor, lively dialogue, and some charm, but as lacking compactness and a continuously interesting single situation. The heroine, Shiela, the adopted daughter of a man who is making a beautiful Florida estate, is not convincing in her personality, and we do not care as much as we should about her early secret marriage or her love for the excellent young landscape gardener. The one original character of the book is Malcourt, an audacious and clever man of the world, who, despite his questionable past, has a sense of honor and has a quite novel way of thwarting the ill-disposed. Altogether the novel is entertaining, but by no means a deep or powerful book.

A sincere effort to study motive and temperament is found in "Marotz,"[2] a tale the scenes of which are laid in Sicily and elsewhere in Italy, with an opening chapter which evidently depicts the Vienna court, although it is not so stated. The purpose of the book is rather misty; its undoubted attraction comes chiefly from the clearness with which half a dozen men and women really worth knowing are brought into the light, and also in certain passages of description. For an instance of the first kind take Marotz herself—a pure, noble-minded girl of high ideals, one whose womanliness reminds one of Mr. Crawford's Princess Saracinesca. It is as agreeable as it is rare to meet women of such charm and dignity in fiction. For an instance of the second kind we may take the description of the mystical convent or sisterhood where Marotz goes as a possible future novice. This stands in Vienna on the site where a great crime has been committed (possibly the reference is to the death of Crown Prince Rudolf), and its head, known only as Poor Sister, is of high birth. One need not be a Catholic to find this description singularly and unexpectedly readable. The book has a spice of fun too; the quaint and cross-grained Sicilian cobbler, Maso, is an original. The story is marred by Marotz's singular idea that she deliberately caused her boy to be born without a soul, like the ancient pagans as she imagined them, rather than that he should have a bad soul. Later her prayer gives the boy a soul, and he at once changes for the worse in character. If it were worth while to introduce this sort of absurdity at all, the author should have worked it out more completely and intelligibly.

An American woman, whose love of adventure and delight in travel are strong, finds herself on a coffee plantation in the mountains of Central America. "Coffee and a Love Affair"[1] tells her experiences with considerable liveliness, a little after the manner of "The Lady of the Decoration," but without that little book's personal charm. Here the reader cares more about the coffee than he does about the love affair—the descriptive parts and incidents of plantation life are really very good.

Mr. H. L. Stuart has a strangely conceived and original subject for his "Weeping Cross,"[2] but there is much that will offend the taste in the ultra-realism of the narrative. This is all the greater pity because the author has an imagination of unusual power, a style vivid and forceful, and an honest intention to present the tragic struggle between a man's better nature and cruel temptation. His subject is the adventures in New England, about 1650, of an Irishman who had been first a Jesuit pupil, then a royalist soldier; he is sent to the hard mercies of the Pilgrims by Cromwell, indentured to a noble-minded master, but has the misfortune of being loved by that master's daughter. The conflict between religion and passion that follows is analyzed with extreme

[1] The Firing Line. By Robert W. Chambers. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.50.
[2] Marotz. By John Ayscough. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

[1] Coffee and a Love Affair. By Mary B. Sheldon. The F. A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.
[2] Weeping Cross. By Henry Longan Stuart. Doubleday Page & Co., New York. $1.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

keenness, but is hardly edifying in its bold realism, and is agonizing in its relation of mental and physical suffering.

That Americans are not Canadians and Canadians are not Americans is emphasized in Mrs. Everard Cotes's story, "Cousin Cinderella."[1] The point of the title is that English people are apt to look on their Canadian cousins as, imperially speaking, a sort of poor relation, and even to mistake them for Americans, who are not of the family at all. Mary and Graham Trent are the children of a wealthy and influential Canadian, a fine man personally and socially; they are of more than average refinement and intelligence—indeed, Mrs. Cotes makes them charming young people. Their visit to England is full of enjoyment to them, but at first they find that "a certain condescension to foreigners" includes even Canadians. Mrs. Cotes, herself a Canadian, and better known perhaps as Sara Jeannette Duncan, author of "An American Girl in London" and many other clever and readable stories, knows English social life intimately, and writes with tolerance but with a humorous turn hardly unsympathetic enough to be called sarcasm. There are appropriate love stories included, but its wit and social photography are what make the book entertaining, as it undoubtedly is.

"An Olympic Victor"[2] is an expanded short story, having for hero the winner of the Marathon race at the first revived Olympic games at Athens a few years ago. Mr. Connolly was a member of the American team which took part in the games, and he has evidently taken the incidents of the race as he saw them and added enough of a romantic motive to make a story. The result is mildly entertaining.

Mr. Harold Bindloss is a facile writer, who pays especial attention to the natural background of his characters, perhaps because he is a better observer of nature than of men and women. The principal scene of his latest story[3] is in the Canadian Northwest, where the hero, a rugged young farmer, brings his wife, who has married him to save her family from financial ruin. She begins by liking him, progresses through indifference and irritation to almost hate, and suddenly arrives at love. Her course, however, is hardly made convincing.

The "high dilutions" of homeopathy may be efficacious, but even their most ardent supporters would hardly contend for their palatability as a beverage. So the "high dilutions" of Henry James and Mrs. Wharton which are to be found in a volume[1] of short stories by Henry B. Fuller lack zest and sparkle. They deal with Americans and others in Italy.

A detective story with real humor in it is a rare article, but "The Circular Staircase"[2] has an ample measure of that delightful quality. It is also deliciously tantalizing, almost every chapter bringing in new complications and fresh mystifications. The plot is too elaborate to be summarized without injustice, but the quality of the story may be easily summarized—readable, entertaining, amusing. Simpler in plot is "The Blotting Book,"[3] which describes the devilish ingenuity with which a middle-aged barrister, of hitherto spotless reputation, contrived to cast suspicion upon his young client of having committed a murder which was in fact his own work. He was exceeding clever, but, as the event turned out, too clever for his own safety. Skillful detective work discovered the truth by means of the very things he had done to conceal his traces. The story deals chiefly with the crime and the trial; we wish the detection of the criminal had been treated in a less sketchy manner. The discovery of the criminal in a third volume[4] of mystery seems to have been accomplished more by good luck than good management. It has to do with two murders, widely separated in time and place, but strikingly similar in method. The victim's head is removed with surgical skill and taken away by the murderer. In each case a respectable and honored gentleman is suspected of the crime, but each time he has disappeared. The story is gruesome but readable, and is one of those in which the final solution contains an element improbable to the verge of impossibility. Still another story[5] of this class centers about a gigantic and mysterious statue built in the grounds of his country place by a financier of international reputation. A loan to the government of Morocco, which involves the possibility of a European war and the survival or downfall of an English ministry, the murder of the great financier at the foot of his statue, a dramatic trial, an escape from prison, and the final revelation of the secret of the statue, provide ample complications and incidents. The secret is ingenious, but

[1] Cousin Cinderella. By Mrs. Everard Cotes. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.
[2] An Olympic Victor. By James Brendan Connolly. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25.
[3] By Right of Purchase. By Harold Bindloss. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.50.

[1] Waldo Trench and Others. By Henry B. Fuller. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.
[2] The Circular Staircase. By Mary Robert Rhinehart. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind. $1.50.
[3] The Blotting Book. By E. F. Benson. Doubleday Page & Co., New York. $1.
[4] The Man Without a Head. By Tyler De Saix. Moffat Yard & Co., New York. $1.50.
[5] The Statue. By Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York. $1.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as a *dénouement* it is disappointing. The story is described as by Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett, but Mr. Phillpotts's share in the work is not visible to the naked eye.

The Missionary Enterprise

The editor of the Encyclopædia of Missions has put into this moderately sized volume[1] the whole story of Christian missions from the early times till now, enlarging especially upon their development in the nineteenth century. Significant as is the rapid and wide expansion of their field, the recent transformation of the theory and conduct of missions is more significant. The art of war seems at length to have been learned by the Christian campaigner in non-Christian lands, and the lessons of experience are bearing fruit in efficiency. Among the remarkable recent facts here recorded is the ban put on Christianity in Madagascar, which, prior to the French conquest, was rapidly becoming Christianized. The godless colonial government of France has practically closed the missionary schools, boarded up most of the churches, and forbids Christian families to have family prayers when any person not of the family is present.

Chaplain McCabe

The subject of this biography[2] is identified to most readers more easily by the army title he wore in the Civil War than by his later ecclesiastical title of bishop. His was a winning, inspiring, commanding personality, beloved in all churches, and in his own called "the best-loved man." The story of his life portrays an unusual character, exuberant both in energy and in human sympathy, versatile, resourceful, and efficient throughout, a knightly man, full of the spirit of Jesus. Said Bishop McDowell at his funeral, "We have never had another like him." If his biographer's style occasionally reminds one of the hallelujahs and amens heard in old-fashioned Methodist prayer-meetings, it is pardonable, as if caught from the perfervid spirit of his subject. But it is not pardonable in Bishop Bristol to inject into his memorial of this Christian hero an accusation of "rationalism" and "infidelity" against the theological schools and university professors who teach differently from the evangelists and class-leaders.

The Master of the Heart

What Whittier has expressed in his touching poem "Our Master" is here[3] inculcated in a dozen addresses to young men and women at the Northfield summer conferences—personal devotion to Jesus Christ and his cause, expressing itself in imitation of him, as the essence of Christianity. This is real piety as distinct from religion, for piety, in its legitimate sense, means devoted, reverent affection to a person, as in the familiar phrase, "filial piety." No recluse, but a man who leads a strenuous life, sets forth here the lesson which gives to life both peace and power in pursuit of divine ideals. Many effectively told personal illustrations occur in these addresses, which here appear in nearly their original colloquial form.

Enterprise and Production

Mr. F. B. Hawley's "Enterprise and the Productive Process"[1] is an original contribution to economic discussion both in method and point of view. In the emphasis laid on the *entrepreneur*, or enterpriser, it is not unlike Professor Davenport's recently published "Value and Distribution." But Mr. Hawley goes far beyond Professor Davenport, or any other economic writer, in exalting the function of the *entrepreneur* in the productive process. The capitalist, the laborer, and the landlord or other owner of "opportunities" are merely subordinate factors, in his opinion, as compared with the enterpriser, and it is only by studying the phenomena of industry from the enterpriser's point of view that they can be correctly apprehended. The enterpriser, strictly speaking, is the sole producer. He it is who employs and controls labor, capital, and "opportunity," the one who takes the risks and the one to whom the rewards properly belong, after he has paid out to labor, capital, and "opportunity" the agreed upon wages, interest, and rent. The remainder, the "profit," is legitimately the enterpriser's, be it great or small. Thus "profit," in a word, is the pay for taking risks. Nor does it affect the argument that enterpriser, laborer, capitalist, and owner of "opportunities" may be, and often are, one and the same person, for it is still possible to distinguish clearly between the several rôles and differentiate the compensation accruing to each. Always the enterpriser remains the dominant factor. Such, briefly, is Mr. Hawley's main thesis—a statement of the economic situation which will doubtless meet with the approval of business men generally, however vigorously it may be combated by the economic guild. For ourselves we cannot feel that there is any better warrant for giving such pre-eminence to the enterpriser than there would be for exalting the laborer,

[1] The Missionary Enterprise. By Edwin Munsell Bliss, D.D. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $1.25, net.

[2] The Life of Chaplain McCabe, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By Frank Milton Bristol. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $1.50.

[3] The Master of the Heart. By Robert E. Speer. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $1, net.

[1] Enterprise and the Productive Process. By Frederick Barnard Hawley, B.A. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.75.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the capitalist, or the owner of "opportunities" as the sole producer. Each is an essential factor in production, each can do nothing without the co-operation of the others. It is interesting to note, indeed, that Mr. Hawley clearly recognizes the dependence of his pre-eminent enterpriser on the consumer. The laborer, capitalist, and owner of "opportunities," he says, look to the enterpriser for their remuneration; he looks to the consumer for his. It would logically seem that in the last analysis the dominant factor in production is the consumer, who receives comparatively scant consideration from Mr. Hawley, as from most economic writers. Here is opportunity, then, for a fresh reconstruction of economic theory. However, if we find it impossible to indorse Mr. Hawley's principal contention, his book is helpful in many ways. It is well to be reminded that enterprise has claims of its own, and that without enterprise the world would indeed be in a bad way from the economic point of view. It is well to have the inherent defects of proposed economic reforms, such as are involved in Socialism, pointed out logically and forcefully. And in every chapter the student of economic theory will find not a little to assist him in obtaining a firmer grasp of his complicated but most important subject.

The Game of Go The game of Go is the national game of Japan. It is played on a board like chess or checkers. It is a game of pure skill, into which the element of chance does not enter. In regard to scientific accuracy and analysis it is generally conceded to be superior to chess. Of course it is a difficult game to learn; it is even said that in Japan a player with ordinary aptitude for the game would have to play ten thousand games in order to attain professional rank of the lowest degree. This difficulty is, of course, the reason why Go has not spread to other countries. Mr. Arthur Smith has written for Eastern readers a book on the subject which is a practical guide to the game.[1] His aim has been to instruct any one in the game so that the novice may learn how to play it without the aid of an instructor.

Letters to The Outlook

THE STANDARD OIL CASE

Your editorial comment regarding the opinion of the United States Court of Appeals in the case of the United States vs. Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in your issue of August 1, 1908, suggests that Judge Grosscup erred when he stated that testimony tending to show the ignorance of the Traffic Manager of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was offered and excluded; and you seek to support this suggestion by referring to part of the record where some testimony on this point was admitted.

A similar view has been expressed in several other published comments upon the decision, and has been encouraged by the public statement of the Government, and, as I understand, is made the basis of the Government's motion for a rehearing. Since this view was contrary to my recollection of the accounts of the trial published during its progress, I have taken pains to consult the official stenographer's minutes of the testimony, and find that the view suggested in your editorial comment, and publicly expressed elsewhere, is not in accordance with the facts. The record shows, as you state, that Bogardus, the Traffic Manager for the defendant, was permitted to testify simply that he did not know anything about an eighteen-cent rate on oil over the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The defendant was entitled, however, to go beyond this simple generalization of its ignorance upon this all-important point. As Judge Grosscup stated, the defendant was entitled "to have the judgment, not of the Court alone, but of the jury, as to whether the plaintiff in error actually had such knowledge as charged him with an intent to violate the law." It follows, therefore, that the defendant was entitled to lay before the jury every circumstance that tended to show that it reasonably believed that six cents was the legal rate.

The most important circumstances bearing upon this point were these facts:

First: That the defendant had for years shipped oil to the same destination over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, which competes with the Chicago and Alton, at the admittedly lawful rate of six and one-quarter cents—which rate, making allowance for terminal charges, was exactly equal to the rate over the Chicago and Alton, and consequently lent great credibility to the assurance given the defendant by the Chicago and Alton officials that its rate was lawfully filed.

Second: That the defendant had for years

[1] The Game of Go: The National Game of Japan. By Arthur Smith. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York. $2.50, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

shipped oil from Toledo, Ohio, to the same destination at the admittedly lawful rate of seventeen cents, over a route half of which covered the identical route over the Chicago and Alton which bore the six-cent rate. This circumstance also lent great credibility to the assurances given the defendant by the Chicago and Alton afterwards that the six-cent rate was lawfully filed.

Third: That the tariff clerk of the Chicago and Alton regarded the six-cent rate as lawfully filed, and testified that if he had been asked by Bogardus or by any one else he would have answered that the lawful rate was six cents.

Testimony upon all these points was offered by the defendant and rejected by the Court. (Stenographer's Minutes, pp. 4977 to 5001).

Certain pertinent passages from the stenographer's minutes of this portion of the trial are quoted below, showing that testimony and offers of proof by the defendant upon these points were rejected by the Court:

"Question: Was there any oil shipped by the Standard Oil Company over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad from Whiting, Indiana, to East St. Louis between September 1, 1903, and March 1, 1905?"

(Objection by the prosecution was sustained by the Court, and exception taken by the defendant.)

"Mr. Rosenthal: I offer to prove by this witness, your Honor, that the Standard Oil Company shipped more than 2,000 cars of oil over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at the lawful rate of six and one-quarter cents, between September 1, 1903, and March 1, 1905."

(Objection by the prosecution was sustained by the Court, and exception taken by the defendant.)

"Question: Is it not a fact that the lawful rate on oil from Toledo, Ohio, to East St. Louis, Illinois, on the L. S. & M. S. and the Chicago and Alton via Whiting, Indiana, is only seventeen cents, although the distance covered is twice as long?"

(Objection by the prosecution was sustained by the Court, and exception was taken by the defendant.)

"Mr. Rosenthal: I offer to show that the witness knew that a tariff on oil had been printed, published, and filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission showing a lawful rate of six and one-quarter cents, and that this rate, filed July 1, 1895, remained in force up to July 1, 1905, and that this rate was identically the self-same rate that the Standard Oil Company received from the Chicago and Alton."

(Objection by the prosecution was sustained by the Court, and exception taken by the defendant.)

The testimony of the tariff clerk of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, which the defendant elicited while the jury was excused, and which was offered in evidence and was rejected by the Court, is particularly significant. This voluminous testimony was fairly and accurately summarized by Judge Grosscup as follows:

Hollands further stated that he regarded six cents per one hundred pounds as the oil rate between Whiting and East St. Louis; that he regarded a certain application sheet, which covered Whiting at Chicago rates, and the sheet for Chicago, taken together, as showing a six-cent commodity rate; that whenever he spoke of a rate on this commodity between Whiting and East St. Louis he had in mind those papers; and that if he had been asked by Bogardus or anybody else whether there was a rate between Whiting and East St. Louis, he would have answered that there was, and that it was filed, and that such rate was six cents.

No one can doubt that all this testimony was very important, as tending to prove that the defendant reasonably believed that six cents was the legal rate; and the rejection of this testimony was clearly sufficient to justify a reversal of the trial court's decision.

An examination of Judge Grosscup's opinion shows that he expressly bases a reversal of the trial court's opinion upon the rejection of the testimony above mentioned. In two long and studied paragraphs in his opinion Judge Grosscup discusses various portions of this testimony; and nowhere in his opinion is there any indication that he was under any misunderstanding as to what testimony was actually admitted and what testimony was rejected.

Very respectfully,
GILBERT HOLLAND MONTAGUE.

New York, August 29, 1908.

[We publish this letter because we wish to give our readers all that can be said in criticism of our interpretation and the interpretation which the Government has given to the decision of Judge Grosscup. It is clear, however, from this letter that the court did not refuse all evidence tending to show the traffic manager's ignorance that he was getting a rebate, and we confess that we are unable to see how some of the testimony referred to by our correspondent has any bearing, or anything but a very remote bearing, upon that question.—THE EDITORS.]

POSTAGE IN OLD TIMES

My attention has just been called to the article "Postage in Old Times" in The Outlook. I remember well the small coins 6¼ and 12½ cents used in the "fifties." The names used for them in the vicinity of Philadelphia were "fips" and "levees." Being too young during those years to have the spending of money, I do not know if those terms were used in business or were only a localism. M. N. S.

Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"THE PALE GIRL"

Did Not Know Coffee Was The Cause

In cold weather some people think a cup of hot coffee good to help keep warm. So it is—for a short time but the drug—caffeine—acts on the heart to weaken the circulation and the reaction is to cause more chilliness.

There is a hot, wholesome drink which a Dak. girl found after a time, makes the blood warm and the heart strong.

She says:

"Having lived for five years in N. Dak., I have used considerable coffee owing to the cold climate. As a result I had a dull headache regularly, suffered from indigestion, and had no "life" in me.

"I was known as 'the pale girl' and people thought I was just weakly. After a time I had heart trouble and became very nervous, never knew what it was to be real well. Took medicine, but it never seemed to do any good.

"Since being married my husband and I both have thought coffee was harming us and we would quit, only to begin again, although we felt it was the same as poison to us.

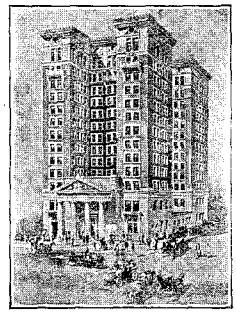
"Then we got some Postum. Well, the effect was really wonderful. My complexion is clear now, headache gone, and I have a great deal of energy I had never known while drinking coffee.

"I haven't been troubled with indigestion since using Postum, am not nervous, and need no medicine. We have a little girl and boy who both love Postum and thrive on it and Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



OUR BUILDING

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

This bank was established in 1868 and is the oldest and largest institution of its kind in Ohio, with a capital and surplus of $6,500,000. We cordially invite you to send for our free booklet "V," "Banking by Mail."

ASSETS OVER
FORTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO ESTABLISHED 1868

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook Classified Advertising Department

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Pet Stock and Poultry, forty cents per agate line. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired. "Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., seven cents for each word, initial, or number. The first word in each advertisement is uniformly set in capitals. Any other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are sent in care of The Outlook, to be forwarded, the advertiser is charged twenty-five cents for the address.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

Crest View Sanatorium

Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

BERKSHIRE HILLS
INTERLAKEN INN

At LAKEVILLE, CONN. Open May 15 to Nov. 1
Two hours from New York. Situated between two beautiful mountain lakes; elevation 900 feet; fine views of Berkshire and Litchfield Hills. Service and appointments first-class. Accommodation for automobile parties.
Address Manager.

The Litchfield Inn Litchfield Conn.

Open all the year. Situated in the center of the village. 1,200 feet elevation. Large, well-heated, sunny rooms. Excellent cuisine and service. Home cooking and comforts. Moderate prices. Booklet on application.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Proprietor.

The LOOMARWICK
NEW PRESTON, CONN.

Delightfully located on the shore of Lake Waramaug. Ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health. Elevation 1,100 ft. 90 miles from New York. Select patronage. Special rates for September and October. Booklet on request.

BLYTHE HALL Washington, Conn.

A pleasant winter home. Open to guests. Steam heat, electric lights, abundant supply of pure spring water. Near the Gunnery and Ridge Schools for boys and Wykeham Rise School for girls. Address BLYTHE HALL.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

A select family and transient hotel; conveniently located; thoroughly comfortable and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates, $2.50 to $4.00 per day. Send for booklet. IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

Carroll Springs Sanitarium

40 minutes by trolley, 15 min. by train from **Washington, D. C.** Especially attractive during the autumn. Address for booklet
Dr. G. H. WRIGHT, Forest Glen, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

WOODLAWN, West Newton, Mass.
A high-grade, private sanitarium exclusively for the care and treatment of **EPILEPSY.** Terms moderate. Address correspondence to Dr. H. W. HAMMOND, Med. Supt.

MASSACHUSETTS

Berkshire Hills.—Modern farm-house; beautifully situated; ideal for rest or recuperation; all improvements; bath; 'phone; mail delivered; home cooking. Ref. exchanged. The Homestead, Great Barrington, Mass.

MICHIGAN

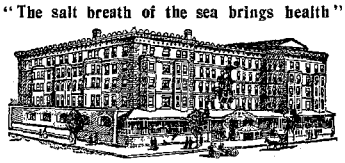
Battle Creek, Mich.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

The world's foremost Health Resort in physiological and dietetic methods. Two hundred kinds of baths; large indoor palm garden, swimming pools, electricity, massage, Swedish movements, mechanical vibration, delicious, unequaled health cuisine, trained nurses. Delightful dining room on top floor. Luxurious, modern appointments. Perfect warmth. Invigorating Michigan climate, six hundred feet above sea level. The ideal place to rest, recuperate, and build up permanent health. Beautiful Souvenir Portfolio FREE.
Box 83, Battle Creek, Mich.

NEW JERSEY

"The salt breath of the sea brings health"



GALEN HALL
***Hotel and Sanatorium.* ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.**

With its elegant appointments and superior table and service, is an ideal place for a long or short stay. Baths for pleasure or health; trained attendants only.
F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

THE TOURAINE, Oriental Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Overlooking the ocean. A most attractive place to realize full benefit of a sojourn by the sea. BOYER & THOMAS.

Pine Tree Inn

IN THE GREAT SANDY PINE BELT OF THE STATE

Will open for guests on October 1st. Address

ALBERT A. LEROY,
Lakehurst, N. J.

IDYLEASE INN

Newfoundland, New Jersey
A MODERN HEALTH RESORT
DELIGHTFUL IN AUTUMN
Let us send you our booklet.

NEW JERSEY

Montclair, N. J.—Wahnfried

Private sanatorium. No tuberculous or mental cases. Outdoor life a specialty. Tent life, if desired. Booklet. The Misses Clapp.

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square,

adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

HOTEL PIERREPONT

Absolutely fireproof. **West 32d St.,** near B'way, New York City. A superior, perfectly appointed hotel, appealing especially to people of refinement. European plan. Room, with bath, $2.50 to $4.00. HARRY L. BROWN, of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Islesboro Inn.

A LADY OFFERS TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL ROOMS for the coming season. Excellent table. References. Apply by letter until Sept. 10th, 12 East 73d St., New York City.

ARNOTT'S HOME AND REGISTRY FOR NURSES
2002 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City

NEW YORK

PRIVATE COUNTRY HOME

in vicinity of New York for children between the ages of 2 and 10. Number of children limited to 12. Further information and terms on application. Address 8,663, Outlook.

PRIVATE HOME
For Undeveloped Children

Number limited to 3. Address 8,661, Outlook.

The Gleason Health Resort
ELMIRA, NEW YORK

All forms of baths, electricity, massage; elevation 1,000 ft. Fine climate; all modern conveniences. **Dr. JOHN C. FISHER,** resident physician. Write for booklet to **Edward B. Gleason, Prop.**

"INTERPINES"

A quiet, restful HOME for the nervous invalid. Booklet on application. Drs. F. W. and F. W. SEWARD, Goshen, N. Y.

LAWRENCE, L. I.—Maple Edge Cottage. Beautiful location, near station. Delightful fall and winter. Steam heat. Direct connection with New York Subway.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium

For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661. Easton, Pa.

The Colonial Media, Delaware Co., Pa.

½ hour's ride from Philadelphia, Penna. R. R.
A strictly first-class house for people of refinement. Large and beautiful grounds. Steam heat, elevator, private and public baths. Local and long distance phones. Special rates for the autumn and winter.
N. H. WAGNER.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

VIRGINIA

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Open all year. Apply to MRS. LISTER.

Tours and Travel

Million Acres Government Lands

Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota to be thrown open to the public October 5th to 17th. Write for folder telling how to get a 160-acre homestead in this rich and fertile region. The North Western Line is the only all-rail route to the reservation. Entry can be made at Dallas or Gregory, the only towns on the reservation border.

For full information about how to get a homestead, with details regarding rates, train schedules, etc., apply to W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

EGYPT TURKEY GREECE PALESTINE

A series of tours leaving America in January, February and March, 1909. Organized and directed by Dr. H. W. Dunning, author of "To-day on the Nile" and "To-day in Palestine." The time to plan your winter trip is **now.** Full information of
H. W. Dunning & Co., 101 Cong'l House, Boston

ROUND THE WORLD

37th annual series of Tours leave San Francisco Westbound Oct. 6, 27, leave New York Eastbound Nov. 7, 28, Dec. 15, 1908. Six months' travel de luxe. All arrangements highest class.

NILE and HOLY LAND

Cook's luxurious Nile Steamers leave Cairo every few days during the season for First and Second Cataract, Khartoum, etc. Annual high-class tours to **Egypt, Palestine,** the **Levant,** etc., leave during January and February.

Individual Travel Tickets Everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 140 Offices Abroad

ALTHOUSE'S
announcement on Oriental and Mediterranean Tours mailed free. **716 Chestnut St., Philadelphia**

AROUND THE WORLD
Small party will sail November 28. Six months. Write for particulars.
EDWIN C. ATKINSON
112 N. 19th St. Philadelphia

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED
225 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ROUND THE WORLD
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES
Exclusive Tours under skilled leaders.
Membership limit 12 persons: $2,200 up. Nov. 21, Dec. 9, Jan. 9, Eastward and Nov. 10 Westward. Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N.Y.

A GERMAN LADY, teacher and traveler, equally accomplished in French and English, would chaperon two or three ladies or young girls wishing to winter abroad. Highest references given and required. Address immediately, 8,653, Outlook.

POPULAR TOURS for 1909
Europe—Japan—China—Orient.
Special Terms to Organizers.
American Travel Club, Wilmington, Del.

Tours and Travel

University Prints

2,000 at one cent each. Greek Handbook by Edmund Von Mach, 1 vol., $1.50. Italian Handbooks, 2 vols., $1.50 each.
Send two-cent stamp for catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston

ONE BOY WANTED
to complete a
Foreign Travel School
party sailing October 1st for eight months in Europe. In charge of a Harvard man of long experience in teaching and in the care of boys. School work carried on in connection with travel and no time lost. For detailed information address 6,349, Outlook.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE or RENT on Woodbridge Hills, 4 miles west of Yale University, Estate suitable for country home, sanitarium, or hotel. T. C. LEWIS, Woodbridge, Conn.

FLORIDA

FOR SALE OR LEASE, "THE WIGWAM," 10 room, completely furnished cottage, near Rockledge. Photos, particulars, Blair, Merritt, Fla.

MASSACHUSETTS

FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND
Illustrated circular free upon receipt of address P. F. LELAND, 21 Minot Bldg., Boston, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FOR SALE

Over 200 feet frontage on one of the most attractive streets in best location. Orchard, grape arbor, vegetable and flower gardens, magnificent pine trees, room for stable or garage and tennis court. House, copied from old colonial mansion, contains living room, den, dining room, enclosed piazza, pantry, kitchen, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, laundry, maids' toilet, and large store closets. Gas, sewer connection, and completely wired for electric lights. Price $25,000. Address 8,665, Outlook.

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK CAMPS
ST. REGIS LAKES on THE SARANACS LAKE PLACID
GEO. V. W. DURYEE
Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

LAWRENCE PARK
Westchester County
Fifteen miles from New York

For sale, or rent, Colonial house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, servants' dining-room; all modern conveniences. ½ acre of high land within ten minutes' walk of Bronxville station.
CORNELIUS B. FISH & SON, Inc.,
527 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA

COTTAGES AT ASHEVILLE.—Attractive Furnished Cottages for housekeeping or in connection with the hotel. For rates address Albemarle Park Company, Asheville, N. C.

Real Estate

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA COUNTRY HOMES
Free, handsomely illustrated Register describing Colonial homes; grain, grass, and fruit farms; river plantations and hunting preserves in best portions of State
H.W. HILLEARY & CO., Charlottesville, Va.

Apartments

FOR RENT A Handsomely Furnished Duplex Housekeeping Apartment for winter months. Eight rooms and bath, spacious studio or parlor with mezzanine balcony. B. KEITH, 33 West 67th St., New York City.

Live Stock & Poultry

Mated pair kissing.—From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks.

Write to-day for our 1908 **FREE Squab Book,** How to Make Money Breeding Squabs.
PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
162 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—Children to board. References given. Miss Dikeman, Bellvale, New York.

PHYSICIAN, regular, will receive invalid or nervous patient into his family. For terms, etc., address 9,926, Outlook.

WANTED—Board in quiet country home, that of a physician preferred, for lady with slight nervous disorder. Address 9,930, Outlook.

LADY desires home with cultured family in New York. References. 9,932, Outlook.

TWO beautifully furnished rooms with use of kitchen in refined home; central location, New York City. References. 9,941, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse would care for invalid or convalescent in her private home; large airy room; telephone; best references from well-known physicians. 134 E. 76th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENT, West Side, near Subway, for four people and maid. 9,950, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman having her own home near Columbia University wishes to share it with a woman or young girl desiring to study at the University, or to do some special work and to enjoy advantages of New York City. References given from Columbia University Faculty. References required. 9,949, Outlook.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. Desirable location. In private family. One very large study or living room, one sleeping room, both fully furnished. References given and required. Address 9,770, Outlook.

A lady in Bristol, R. I., can offer three bedrooms and a sitting-room to a family for the winter from November 1st. Fine winter climate for invalids. References exchanged. Address 9,853, Outlook.

WANTED—Two sunny rooms in the home of a refined Christian family, where an elderly lady may prepare her own breakfast and lunch, taking her dinner with the family. House must have modern conveniences and be within 50 miles of New York. Best of references given and required. Address, stating terms, P. O. Box 117, Rowayton, Conn.

PHILADELPHIA, 1726 Girard Avenue. Attractive rooms, single or communicating. First-class board; refined, homelike surroundings; desirable location. References exchanged.

WANTED.—Family of four adults wish to find, in or near New York, a boarding place where their family only would be taken. They require four bedrooms, sitting-room, and the exclusive use of bathroom. Nothing but a place in all respects first class will be considered. 9,969, Outlook.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE; correspondence courses; booklet free. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—An experienced teacher with some capital to invest in well established school for boys in very desirable New England town. Exceptional opening for the right man. Position permanent looking to principalship. Should conditions seem favorable and ability of proposed purchaser promise further development and continued success of the school, proposition for sale on excellent terms will be considered which should attract the right man with capital for such an enterprise. 9,799, Outlook.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY! I want something exclusive to sell in Greater New York and New Jersey on a substantial percentage. Ten years general sales and advertising manager for one of the largest National concerns: three years for another known to every household. If you have a good article, it will pay you to deal liberally with me! Address 9,834, Outlook.

8% guaranteed. Amounts received from $1.00 to $5,000.00. All money loaned on Building & Loan plan in this wonderful district. Write for literature. Security Savings & Loan Co., Birmingham, Ala.

OFFER few beautiful Smith Premier Typewriters, $23.00 each. Trial allowed. Administrator, Box 105, Waterford, N. Y.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

PALETTE AND BENCH, the new magazine for Teachers and Students of Oil and Water Colors. Color study each month. Sample copy 25 cents; prospectus free. Keramic Studio Pub. Co., 105 Pearl St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—Several first-class men in New York State and Pennsylvania to devote all or a portion of their time representing one of the best known and most substantial investment houses of New York City. Securities interest-bearing and non-speculative. Commissions liberal. Only men of character and ability need apply. If you are ambitious to improve your present conditions, address 9,896, Outlook.

WANTED—Experienced solicitors for contributions for a well-known charity. Liberal terms. Address, with references, P. O. Box 996, New York.

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

ABLE MANAGER FOR SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.—A scientist has proved that the life energy is electricity, that anyone may learn to increase his vital energy, making a scientific self-cure for all disease and for increase of mind power. It has been tested beyond question and recognized by leading authorities. A business man of national ability and integrity is desired to promote and manage this discovery. An advance manager for lectures wanted. Teachers needed in every community. Address 839, Carnegie Hall, New York City.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

THE TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL offers a two years' course in general and insane nursing. The work includes six months' instruction in surgical, children's and obstetrical nursing in Bellevue and allied hospitals, affording a very wide experience. Pay $16 to $22.50 per month. Address O. M. Dewing, Superintendent, Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A child's nurse and seamstress to take care of a boy three years old. References required. 9,931, Outlook.

WANTED immediately, in clergyman's family, competent woman or mother's helper, to care for an eight months old child. Give references; state compensation expected. Address 9,957, Outlook.

A practical and responsible lady, experienced in caring for a nice house and in directing servants. She must have good health and a pleasant manner. A permanent position if satisfactory. Please address, stating qualifications and references, 9,902, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

FAMILIES, institutions, schools, and hotels in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 46 Olive St., Providence, R. I.

TEACHERS. Positions rapidly being filled. If you are not placed, register to-day. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Phila.

WANTED—A young university man as tutor and companion for boy of seven. Address F. W. H., 315 Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—English or American nursery governess for two little girls and a boy living in the country. Address Mrs. Livingston Farrand, Columbia University, New York.

WANTED—A French or Swiss governess in a large family who live in the country. Music required. Mrs. J. M. Lasell, Whitinsville, Massachusetts.

WANTED—A nursery governess or competent mother's helper for three children, ages 2, 3½, and 6 years; good salary. Communicate with E. H. Dodd, 372 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—A refined, even-tempered, capable, educated woman under thirty-five (one with kindergarten training preferred) to care for three boys, aged three, five, and six years, under the mother's supervision. To such a woman a good home with reasonable compensation is offered. Address, with references, experience, qualification, and terms, Mrs. Davis, Box 202, Mt. Lake Park, Maryland.

WANTED—First-class primary teachers; also teachers of music and drawing, and teachers of training classes; other desirable positions. Send for Bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

MEN and WOMEN wanted to sell new lands. I will aid you in starting a business of your own and in making money in your spare time. Address Box 403, Madison, Wis.

SECRETARY'S position, by teacher; private, or, preferably, in school with some teaching. Stenography; experience; moderate terms. 9,928, Outlook.

LIBRARY position wanted by young woman, graduate two years' library course, Syracuse University. 9,954, Outlook.

SECRETARY and stenographer wishes position; experienced; would take entire charge of correspondence and details of an office. 9,951, Outlook.

PRIVATE or social secretary desires position in or near Philadelphia. Excellent qualifications. 9,938, Outlook.

DOMESTIC Science graduate, dietitian, lunchroom manager, teacher. Box 249, Hamburg, New York.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY of excellent character, energetic and obliging, desires position with housekeeper wanting capable helper. Miss Keyes, 58 Church St., Hartford, Ct.

REFINED young American woman of experience wishes position as nursery governess, mother's helper, or companion-housekeeper. References if desired. Address Miss J. M. P., 494 Grove St., Worcester, Mass.

AMERICAN, refined, middle-aged gentlewoman desires position, companion or nurse. Unexceptionable references. Thoroughly capable and obliging. 9,962, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN wishes engagements by the hour as secretary, chaperon, care of young children. Credentials. 86 Bible House, N. Y.

POSITION as managing housekeeper, school or institution. Year's experience in buying, and managing number servants. 9,970, Outlook.

REFINED woman desires position as companion. References exchanged. 9,968, Outlook.

POSITION wanted as companion. Would travel. References exchanged. 9,959, Outlook.

MATRON with experience desires position as matron in small institution. Address Matron, General Delivery, East Orange, N. J.

FIRST-class housekeeper wishes position, institution, private family. Best references. 9,973, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

EXPERIENCED gentlewoman desires position (October 15) companion-attendant to semi-invalid or elderly lady; aid household management, secretary, etc. References. Orrlands, R. D. No. 1, South Kortright, Delaware Co., N. Y.

REFINED lady wishes position, housekeeper, companion, mother's helper; references. 9,955, Outlook.

WANTED—By young woman, position in Washington as companion, to read to invalid, or as governess for young children. Seven years' kindergarten experience. References. Address 9,944, Outlook.

YOUNG woman of literary taste desires position as traveling companion or companion and secretary. 9,943, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion or secretary, by young woman of intelligence, capacity, and good temper. Other qualifications assured. Miss Frida Sterling, Casanova, Va.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper for institution or hospital. References. 9,934, Outlook.

YOUNG woman of position, as visiting companion, social secretary, in N. Y. City or vicinity. Correspondence a specialty. Familiar with French and German; musical. 9,936, Outlook.

EDUCATED, experienced Protestant American woman wishes position as housekeeper; school or institution preferred. Exceptional reference given as to ability and character. 9,933, Outlook.

COMPANION.—Experienced nurse would travel with convalescent. Rubbing a specialty. References. Address 9,929, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED Canadian lady as housekeeper (visiting or resident) companion. References. 9,906, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, executive ability and references, wishes position. 9,900, Outlook.

WANTED—By refined young woman, position as companion or private secretary. Miss Telfair, 167 Berkeley Avenue, Orange, New Jersey.

POSITION as helpful companion for elderly lady. 9,863, Outlook.

MARYLAND gentlewoman, wide experience, would oversee fraternity house, act as house mother, or travel. Highest references. Mrs. T. Davidson, Queenstown, Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT by American woman, able to speak some Spanish, French, German, read aloud, tell stories, keep house. 9,760, Outlook.

CULTURED woman desires position, chaperon, companion; French, German, Italian, musical; traveled. Best references. Box 200, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Teachers and Governesses

THE SUMMER TUTORING SCHOOL furnishes expert tutoring at your summer home, wherever that may be. Address A. von W. Leslie, A.M., Head Master, 537 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

WANTED—By young lady, position as supervisor of music in public or private school; also private instruction. References, 42 Huntington St., Hartford, Conn.

GOVERNESS—English, German, Spanish, elementary French. Kindergarten training and experienced with children. Highest references. Address Box 594, Williamstown, Mass.

PUPIL of the Willard School, Berlin, Germany, desires employment as a teacher of the German language and literature. Box 66, Tenafly, N. J.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced teacher, desires position October first, governess or teaching. 9,976, Outlook.

NURSERY governess, North German, highly educated, large experience, desires position. English, German, music, sewing. Best references. 9,977, Outlook.

PERSONS growing deaf taught to read speech from the lips. Müller Walle Method. Enables pupil to follow all natural conversation. Simplest and most successful. Instruction private and in class. Normal course for teachers. School at 610 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., Boston. Martha E. Bruhn, Principal. Circulars sent upon application.

TWO refined young cultivated foreign governesses, good linguists, music, elementary. Best references. Address Mlle. H. and Mlle. W., 9,975, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CALOX
THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER
All Druggists, 25c.

KEEP a file of The Outlook. A handsome Binder in jade green cloth, with gilt side stamp, will be sent postpaid on receipt of FORTY CENTS, by the Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

GIPSY SMITH
Special Edition of
HALLOWED HYMNS
NEW and OLD
By I. ALLAN SANKEY, son of IRA D. SANKEY
288 Pages Including Responses
JUST PUBLISHED
Nearly 125 New Songs
$25 per hundred
Returnable samples mailed to "earnest inquirers"
35c each by mail
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York or Chicago

$100
$1,000
$10,000
EACH EARN
6%
GUARANTEED
Payable Every Six Months
Ask for Booklet O to-day
New York Realty Owners Company
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
ASSETS OVER $2,500,000.00

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
"Tastes Like Soda Water."
"Good for Children too."
Fizz, Sparkle, Bubble
The effervescent relief for
Constipation
The 64 year old ideal
Morning Laxative
50c. & $1 at druggists or by mail.
THE TARRANT CO.
44 Hudson St., New York

REAL ESTATE
Can be Profitably Advertised in
THE OUTLOOK
at all Seasons of the Year
If you have property for sale or to lease in any part of the country, we shall hope to be favored with your order for advertising space. Specimen advertisements and rate sheets will gladly be sent upon request. Address THE OUTLOOK, 287 Fourth Ave., New York

THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

FRENCHWOMAN, teaching mornings in select New York school, fond of books, art, music, desires for afternoons position as teacher, companion, or chaperon in exchange for good home, with or without salary. Highest references from most prominent city families. 9,974, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher, college graduate (1897), desires position as governess, companion, mother's helper, convalescent nurse, or managing housekeeper. Box 231, Guilford, Conn.

CAPABLE, splendidly educated young woman, understanding hygiene and the thorough tutoring of young children, elementary and intermediate, is open to engagement. Entire care and education of children undertaken. Languages. A character that can endear herself to employer. Professional and personal references. No agencies answered. Address L. M., 488 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG man, half-day student, desires position as tutor or companion. 9,940, Outlook.

VISITING governess for young children in New York City or the Oranges. Individuality studied. Experience. 9,939, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, experienced as private tutor and high school teacher, desires at once position as tutor to a girl studying high school or grammar grade work. Will travel. References exchanged. 9,927, Outlook.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

THE Jackson Sanatorium Training School for Nurses (registered), which is in affiliation with Fordham Hospital, Bronx Park, New York City, and with the Infirmary for Women and Children, New York City, offers to women desirous of entering the profession a three-year course in the practice and theory of nursing. It is located on the hillside at Dansville, New York, and overlooks the beautiful Genesee Valley. The Athletic Association in connection with the school offers advantages in physical development in the outdoor sports, such as basket ball, tennis, and croquet. Applications should be made to A. M. Hilliard, R.N., Supt. Nurses.

MUSICAL

4 REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGS, "Big Bill Taft," "Taft's Winning Weigh," "The Taft Volunteers," "Farewell, Bill Bryan," 10c. silver. 100 copies, $2.50; 1,000, $10.00. Sung to familiar National airs. Geo. G. Morehouse, 278 E. Main St., Rochester, N.Y.

WOMEN'S GOODS

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Hand initialed handkerchiefs are exclusive. We make these to your order. Gents' pure linen, beautifully hand worked in any three initials, at 50 cents. Ladies' ditto from 30 cents. Write for cuts and full particulars. The Irish Linen Co., Importers, Davenport, Iowa.

CURIOS, STAMPS, COINS

GENUINE ANTIQUES. Engravings, colored prints, brasses, china. M., 9,963, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

"A Study of Shakespeare." A capital game. Recommended by Prof. Rolfe and Dr. Furness. A simplified method of acquiring Shakespearean knowledge. Price 50 cents. The Shakespeare Club, Camden, Me.

DRAWING—Mechanical and freehand, taught by correspondence with experienced teacher professionally trained. Send one dollar and try first five lessons. 9,966, Outlook.

CLEVER Jig-Saw Puzzles by mail. 100 pieces $1.00; 200 pieces $2.00; 300 pieces $3.00. Prudence Pride, Deerfield, Mass.

SELECTED list of plays for amateurs. Thoroughly annotated. For schools, dramatic clubs, libraries. Send for circular. E. A. McFadden, Box 328, Cincinnati.

SCHOOL for TRAINED ATTENDANTS, 45 Centre Street, Orange, New Jersey. Superintendent, Miss Lowrie. Six months' course. Fee $100, including tuition, board, lodging, uniforms, and books. For further information apply to school.

ORIGINAL plays, entertainments. K. McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There is Beauty in every Jar

MILKWEED CREAM

is a nourishing skin food with stimulating tonic properties. It is absorbed by the skin as the dry ground absorbs water. It quickly restores a faded, sallow complexion and removes all skin blemishes. It should be used regularly every night and morning in order to keep the skin healthy and to prevent the pores from becoming clogged up.

Improves bad complexion.
Preserves good complexions.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE

We will send a sample free of charge to prove how beneficial and beautifying Milkweed Cream really is!

F. F. Ingram & Co., 72 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream is sold by all druggists, 50c. and $1.00 a jar, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

ESTABLISHED IN 1886

BANKING BY MAIL
AT SIX PER CENT

If you have surplus money yielding less than six per cent, or if you want to be perfectly sure that your money is safe, you will find that the

Guaranteed Certificates of Deposit

issued by this institution fully meet every requirement of a safe and profitable investment.

Improved and productive real estate with a conservative value in excess of the obligation is pledged for the security of these certificates and the payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed.

Each Certificate is secured by an independent piece of property and the mortgage deed, notes and Insurance Policy accompany the Certificate.

Please write for our booklet "A" which explains how money may be deposited at 6%.

Capital and Surplus, $300,000.00

SALT LAKE SECURITY AND TRUST CO.

F. E. McGURRIN, PRESIDENT. SALT LAKE CITY - UTAH -

Are your Savings safely invested and earning for you

5% a Year

on every dollar for every day?

If not, why not do as other well-informed, conservative men and women have been doing for the past fifteen years, viz.: Open an account, subject to withdrawal at your option, with the

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

one of the soundest and most conservative investment organizations in the country, that has never failed in a single instance during fifteen years to pay 5% on savings accounts.

No speculation, no risk, no anxiety—and absolute security.

This is our assurance to you, based on our long and successful experience in placing loans on the best class of New York and Suburban Real Estate.

New York Banking Department supervision—**Assets $1,800,000.**

We will send you full particulars and can doubtless refer you to some of our patrons in your own locality.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

10 Times Bldg.
Broadway & 42d St., New York

LET US PAY YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS!

YOU carry fire insurance for protection against loss of property. What provision have you made for loss of income or your expenses in case you fall ill or become physically disabled? Guarantee your income and expenses while ill with our Popular Premium Policy.

Write for Particulars

Empire State Surety Co
86 William St - New York
Offices in all important cities

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED